CUDURRADA DIGAAGGA

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AARAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE®
SORVA SOMALI REGION VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

CUDURRADA DIGAAGGA

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Xuquuqda daabacaaddu way xifidantahay lama badsan karo si kasto oo loo dhigo, iyadoon oggolaansho loo haysan. Qofkii ku xadgudba buuggan maxkamad ayaa lala tiigsanayaa, haddii maxkamadda adduunka uu ka baxsado tan aakhiro ayuu marna ka baxsan dooonin.

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Dhammaan sawirada buuggan ku jiran waxaa qaaaday Dr. Yaxye Y. Xasan, marka laga reebo sawirada: Jaan.30, Jaan.48, Jaan.232, Jaan.233, Jaan.234: oo uu qaaday Dr. Cabdiraxmaan D. Ibrahim, Jaan.175, Jaan.176: oo uu qaaday Dr. Caydid Cabdilaahi iyo Jaan.168, Jaan.169: oo uu qaaday Maxamed Cawil Cabdilaahi.

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"Buuggan waxaan u hibeeyay hooyaday macan Xaawo-dhuux Faarax cade (AHUN) ..."

MAHADCELIN

Mahad oo dhami waxay u sugnaatay Allah Rabul caalamiinta ah, Illaaha uunka oo dhan iska leh, Illaaha ifududeeyay inaan qoro buugga cudurrada digaagga, kaasi oon ugu talogalay dhakhaatirta xanaanada xoolaha, xirfadlayaasha digaagga iyo dadka dhaqda digaagga inay ka faa'iidaystan aqoon ahaan.

Marka labaad, waxaa iga mudan in aan si gaar ah ugu mahadceliyo Dr. Caydid Cabdulaahi oo iga caawiyay xog ururinta iyo sawiradada digaagga. Intaas kadibna waxa aan u mahadcelinayaa Midowga dhalinta dhaqashada digaagga ee DDS iyo cidkasta oo gacan ka gaysatay inaan qoro buugan soona saaro.

Waxa kale oo aan u mahad celinayaa dhamaan mulkilayaasha dhaqda digaaggadaha kuwaas oo isoo wargalin jiray markuu cudur ka dilaaco xeradooda, si aan ugu sameeyo baadhis iyo daaweeyn digaaggooda iina oggolaan jiray inan sawiro xog ururin ah ka qaato markaan ku sameeyo baadhista gowraca- kadib.

Ugu danbeyn waxa aan u mahadcelinayaa waaxda unug-aragga cudurada (Pathology), Kulliyada caafimaadka xoolaha ee Jaamacadda Jigjiga.

----Dr. Yaxye Y. Xasan

Poultry Farm Practitioner

HORDHAC

Sannadadan danbe, waxaa Dawlad Deegaanka Soomaalida (DDS) ku soo badanayay habka casriga ee dhaqashada digaagga, waxa la maalgaliyay shirkada yar-yar iyo shirkado waaweynba, waxaa muhiimad gaar ah la siiyay dhaqashada digaagga iyo kobcinta awoodda waxsoosaarka digaagga; ukunta iyo hilibka digaagga balse caqabada ugu weyn ee haysato xerooyinka digaagga deegaanka soomaalidu waa cudurrada digaagga taasi oo ka disha digaag farabadan hoosna u dhigto waxsoosarka ukumaha ama mida maaliyadeed ee ka ganacsiga digaagga. Digaagga dhala ukumaha ganacsiga waa digaag dibada laga keenay sidaas-darted wuxuu u nugulyahay cuduro farabadan, iyo la qabsiga cimilada kululaha ah ee deegaankeena.

Buugga cudurrada digaagga waxa aan xogtiisa ururinayey oon qorayay muddo Shan sanno ah waxuuna ka koobanyahay 288 sawir. Buuggu waxuu si la fahmi karo uga hadlayaa sida ay ku faafan cudurrada digaagu, ilmo-aragtida sababo cudurrada, calaamadaha cudurrada digaagga, baadhista cudurrada digaagga gaar ahaan wuxuu si faahfaahsan u sharxayaa baadhista Gowrac-kadib, daawayenta cudurrada digaagga iyo sida looga hortago cudurrada digaagga.

Buuggan wuxuu ahmiyad gaar ahaan siinayaa unug arraga cudurrada (Pathology) gaar ahaan Baadhista gawrac-kadib (postmortem examination) in kasta oo ay jiraan shaybaadho casri ah sida ELISA iyo PCR oo lagu ogaan karo cudurrada digaagga, nasiib-darro xerooyinka digaaggu waxa ay ka fog yihiin shaybaadhada casriga ah sidaas-darteed waxaa ugu wanaagsan oo si sahlan looguu ogaan karaa cudurradda waa baarista gawrac-kadib, waa hab lagu ogaado sababta digaagu u dhintay iyadoo la baadhayo isbaddalka ku yimid unugga xubnaha gudaha digaagga, iyo dhiig baxa xubnaha digaagga si digaagga nool ee kale loo daweeyo looguna qoro daawo ku haboon.

Buugga cudurrada digaagga waa hagaha dhaakhatirta xanaanada xoolaha, daryeelaasha digaagga, xirafadlayaasha digaagga iyo qof kasta oo raba inuu ganacsi ama xirfad ka dhisto ama samaysto dhaqashada digaagga.

----Dr. Yaxye Y. Xasan

Poultry Farm Practitioner

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1. CUDURRADA FAYRASKA (VIRAL DISEASES)

QOOR MAROOJIYE

Newcastle disease waa cudur aad u faafo oo dilaa ah, wuxuuna ku dhacaa dhaamaan shimbiraha, cudurkan saamayn dhaqaale oo aad u weyn ayuu ku leeyahay xerooyinka digaagga. 1974tii digaag dibada laga keennay ayaa markii ugu horaysay lagu arkay Itoobiya, markaas ka dib Itoobiya waxay noqotay inuu si joogta ah uga dillaaco cudurku deegaankeena waa cudurka ugu badan ee digaagga dila.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Qoor maroojiye waxaa sababa fayras RNA ah bahda fayrasku *Paramyxovirida,* duulka fayraskuna *paramyxovirus*, singiga gaar ahaan keenna cudurka waa *avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV-1).*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraska keenna cudurka Qoor maroojiyaha wuxuu ku faafaa hawada, digaagu cudurka waxa ay ku qaadi karaan cuntada iyo biyaha ay la soo falgashay saxaro ka timid digaag qaba cudurka, (cunto iyo biyo waskhaysan)**,** cudurkan waxaa kale oo faafiya isku socodka dadka iyo allaabta, is dhex galka Shimbiraha duur jooga iyo digaaga, digaagtu waxay fayraska u gudbisa ukumaha ay dhasho, balse ukumaha fayraska leh inta ay dilaacin ka hor ayuu uur-jiifta ukunta dhexdeeda ku dhintaa.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 2 ilaa 15 maalin.

Soo if baxa calaamada cudurka waxay ku xidhantahay awooda fayrasku cudurka ku dhalin karo iyo unuglaanshaha digaaga fayraska, da'da digaaga iyo awooda digaagu iskaga caabin karo cudurada.

Calaamada cudurka Qoor maroojiye waxaa loo qaybiyaa afar nooc:

1. **Nooc uur ku jirta (Velogenic Viscerotropic)**

Heerka dhimashada (>90%), dhimasho deg-deg ah 24-48 saacad, digaagtu si deg-deg ayaa u joojisaa dhalida ukumaha, shuban cagaar ah, hab-dhiska dheefshiidka dhiig furan ayuu yeeshaa, hunguriga cad caabuq ayuu yeeshaa, madax barar gaar ahaan hareeraha indhaha.

2. **Nooca dareenwadayaasha (Velogenic Neurotropic)**

Heerka dhimashadu (10-20%), digaaga waxaa lagu arkaa calaamada cudurka ku dhaca hab-dhiska dareen wadayaasha iyo hab-dhiska neefmareenka.

Calaamadaha hab-dhiska dareenwadayaasha: madax gariir, wareegid, waxaa digaagta qalala lugaha iyo baalasha (garbaha), qoorta digaaga dib u qaloocsanta (torticollis), dhimashadu jii-jiilayaasha ayaa ku badan tahay.

Fiiro Gaar ah:

Shimbiraha duur joogta ah gaar ahaan xamaamka (Bedaliga) waa ilaha viruska avian paramyxovirus type 1 (APMV-1). ka taxadar biyaha iyo calafka inay la wadaagaan shimbiraha duuurjoogta ah digaagga.

3. **Nooca Mesogenic**

Heerka dhimashada: 50%

Calaamada habdhiska neefmareenka: hiinraag ama neef-tuurid, qufacid, biyo iyo duuf ayaa sanka ka yimaada, calaamada hab-dhiska dareenwadayaasha waay ku yaryihhin (0.25%), digaagtu way xafashtaa iyo indho xanuun (conjunctivitis).

4. **Nooca lentogenic**

Waa nooc aan halis ahayn, calamada cudurku ma muuqdan (subclinical), rabitaanka cunista cuntada ayaa yaraata, ma laha calaamadaha hab-dhiska dareenwadayaasha.

Si guud calaamada lagu arko cudurka Newcastle waa:

Xumada, heerkulka digaagga oo kordha, qoorta oo si aada u leexleexata marka digaagu soconayso, inay digaagu ukun dhalida yarayso ama ay dhasho ukun qolof aad u jilicsan leh, hal lug oo

digaagada hawl gabta aadna aragtid digaagada oo hal lug ku boodaysa, labada lugood iyo labada baalba inay hawl gabaan (qalal) wax dhaqdhaqaaq ahna ay samayn kari waydo, hiinraag iyo qufac, digaagada oo dhigta shuban cagaar ah**,** digaagada oo aad aragtid iyada oo mar walba hal il ama labada indhoodba isku haysata.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka la gowraco digaaga waxaa lagu arkaa xab sanka ka soo baxo, xabkaas waxa uu ka yimaada sambabka digaaga, dhiig bax ayaa lagu arkaa xuubka axalayda hunguriga cad (mucosa membrane of the trachea), nabaro iyo dhiig bax ayaa sidoo kale lagu arkaa tuubada hab-dhiska dheefshiidka, beer-yarta dhaawac ayaa lagu arkaa (spleen necrosis), sidoo kale dhiig bax yar-yar (pinpoint hemorrhages) ayaa lagu arkaa xiidmaha digaaga.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa Qoor maroojiye digaaga calaamada cudurka iyo taariikh nololeedka digaaga, si loo xaqiijiyo fayraska cudurka keenna waxaa loo baahanyahay shaybaadh si loogu koriyo fayraska (virus isolation).

Cudurada ay is shabahaan (differential diagnosis):

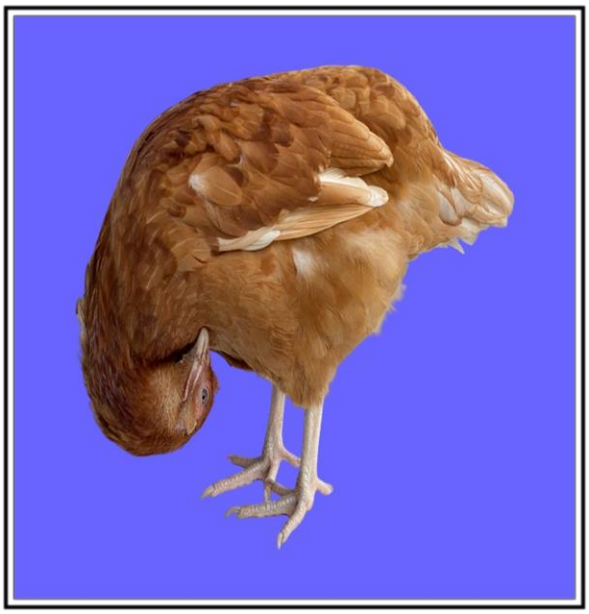
Dhaacuunka shimbiraha, Hargabka shimbiraha, Furuqa shimbiraha iyo Infectious laryngotracheitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurka Newcastle daawo ma laha balse waxaa la siin karaa antibiotic si looga hortago ama looga daaweeyo cudurada bakteeriyadu keento oo wehelin karaa cudurka Qoor maroojiyaha digaaga iyo xanuun baabiyayaal sida: Aspirin 1cc/1L oo biyaha loogu darayo.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Tallaalida digaaga waa sida ugu wanaagsan ee looga hortagi karo cudurka, maarayn wanaagsan, samee xayndaab adag (biosecurity), ku dadaalida nadaafada xerada digaaga, sii digaaga biyo iyo cunto nadiif ah, yaree dadka soo booqanayo xerada digaagga.



Jaan.1. **Newcastle disease**
Digaaggu qoorta ayaa wareejiyaa ama qoorta digaagga dib u qaloocsanta (torticollis).

Jaan.2. **Newcastle disease**
Digaagga waxaa qalala baalasha (Garabaha) digaagad wadani ah.

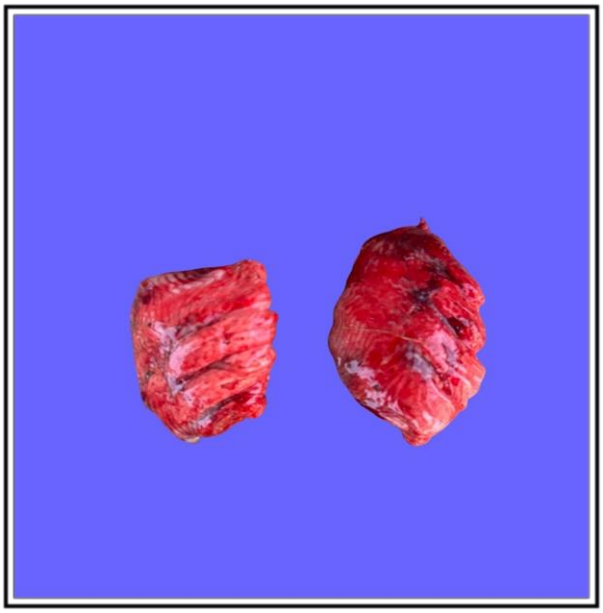
Jaan.3. **Newcastle disease**
Digaagga waxaa qalala baalasha (garbaha). dhaqdhaqaaqa ayaa yaraada.

Jaan.4. **Newcastle disease**
Lugaha digaagga way hawl gabaan. Paralysis (qalal).

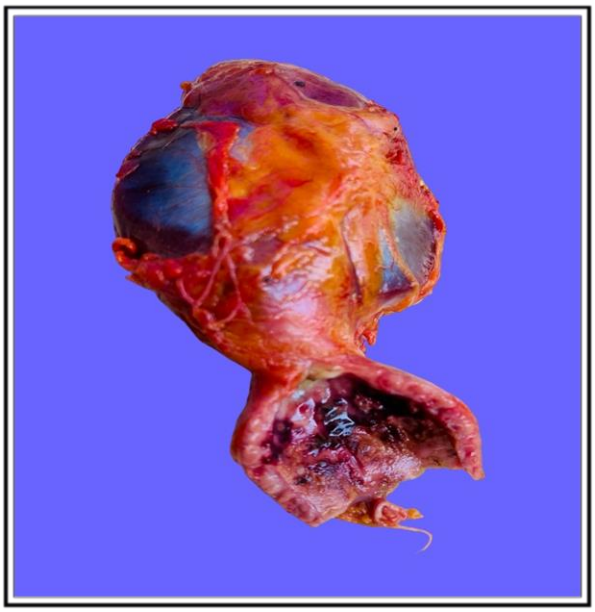
Jaan.5. **Newcastle disease**
Xamaamka qoorta ayuu wareejiyaa (torticollis), shimbir bedali ah.

Jaan.6. **Newcastle disease**
Digaaggu wuxu dhiga ama saxarooda shuban cagaar ah.

Jaan.7. **Newcastle disease**
Xab ayaa sanka ka soo baxo, diiq wadani ah.



Jaan.8. **Newcastle disease**
Barar iyo casaan dhiig bax ah ayaa lagu arka samababka digaagga.



Jaan.9. **Newcastle disease**
Dhiig bax ayaa lagu arkaa xuubka axalayda calool-yarta (proventriculus), Xubin-furis.

Jaan.10. **Newcastle disease**
Dhiig bax yar-yar (pinpoint hemorrhages) ayaa lagu arkaa xiidmaha digaaga.

Jaan.11. **Newcastle disease**
Dhiig bax xiidmaha yar iyo xiidmaha weyn ee digaagga.

Jaan.12. **Newcastle disease**
Boog-gudeed muuqata ee xiidmaha digaagga, Xubin-furis.

CUDURKA MAREK'S

Marek's disease waa cudur dilaa ah waxaana keena fayras, cudurkan wuxuu sababaa burooyin kansar ah iyo inuu hoos u dhigo unugyada difaaca digaaga, markaasna digaagu waxuu u nuglaadaa cuduro badan, cudurka Marek's waxaa loogu magacdaray Dr. Jozsef Marek (DVM) oo 1907-kii markii ugu horaysay daahfuray cudurka. Cudurka MCD waxuu inta badan ugaar yahay digaagta dhadig, waxaa calaamada cudurka Marek's lagu arkaa digaagta xiliga ay qaangaadho 17-20 isbuuc ama xiliga digaagtu dhalmada ukumaha bilaabayso.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan, wadamada horumaray cudurka Marek tallaal ayay ku xakameeyeen, qaarada Afrika, bariga dhexe, bariga Aasiya iyo laatiin Ameerika cudurku aad ayuu ugu badan yahay, samayn dhaqaalena wuu leyahay.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Marek's waxaa keena fayrask DNA ah, bahda fayraska keena cudurku waa *Herpesviridae* duulkuna waa *Mardivirus* sinjiga gaar ahaan cudurkan keena waa *Gallid herpesvirus 2*.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraska *Gallid herpesvirus 2* waxaa u ku faafaa hawada, digaagu wuxuu cudurka qaada marka uu hawo leh fayraska uu qaato.

Fayrasku waxaa kale oo u ku faafi karaa saxarada digaaga cudurka Marek's leh

Isha fayrasku (source of virus): waa baalasha iyo saxarada digaaga cudurka qaba.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 3-4 isbuuc.

Calaamadaha digaaga qabo cudurka Marek's waxaa ka mid ah: Hawl gabida (qalalid) baalalsha, lugaha iyo qoorta, dhac-dhac (Ataxia), culayska jirka oo hoos u dhaca (Caatoobid), indho-beel, inanka isha wuxuu noqdaa midabka dameeri (Grey) qaab fadhiisiga digaaga: hal baal ayaa hoos u dhaco, hal lug ahna xaga horay dhigtaa, hal lug ahna xaga danbe ayay dhigtaa, qoorta ayaa qaloocata digaaga (torticollis), baalasha hoosteeda burooyin kansar ah ayaa lagu arkaa.

Heerka dhimasdada: waa 100%.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Digaaga marka la gawraco baaritanka kadib waxaa lagu arkaa beerka, beer-yarta, wadnaha, kalyaha iyo murqaha burooyin kansar ah. Qalalka waxaa sababay nabraha iyo waynanshaha dareen-wadayaasha caabuqa leh, waynanshaha beer-yarta (spleen)**,** waynanshaha dareen-wadaha ugu dheer jidhka (enlargement of a sciatic nerve).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Cudurkan waxaa lagu gartaa astaamihiisa gaarka, baadhista gawrac-kadib iyo taariikh nololeedka digaaga. Waxaa fayraska lagu xaqiijin karaa shaybaadh in lagu koriyo fayraska.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Lymphoid leucosis.

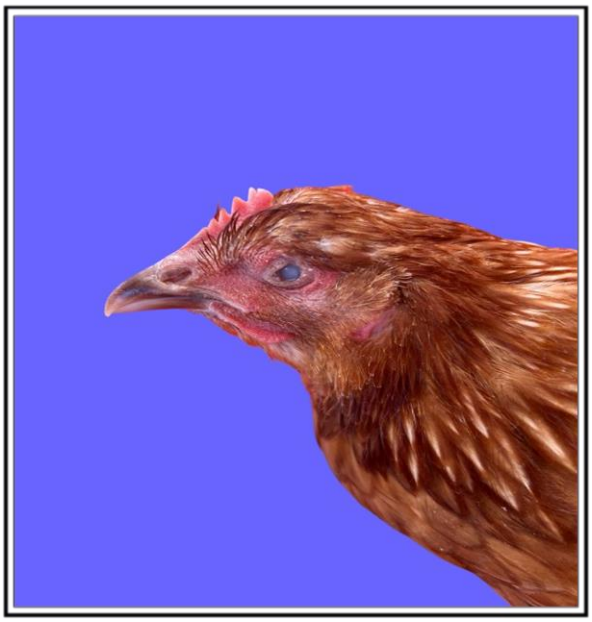
Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurka Marek's daawo ma laha.

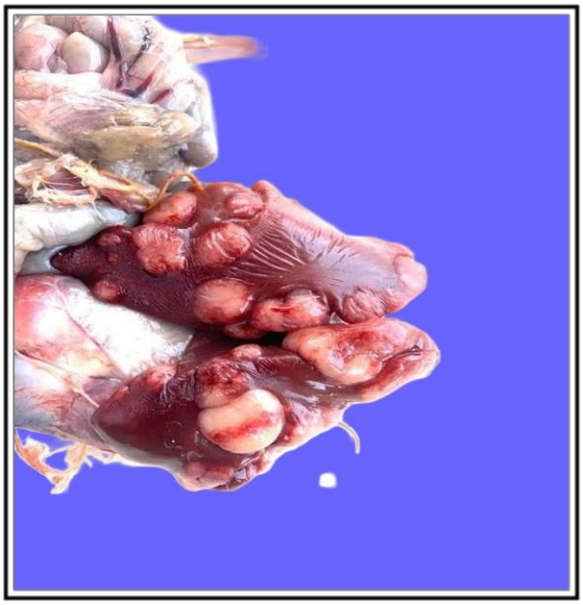
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Talaalid jii-jiilayaasha maalinta kowaad ay dilaacan ama digaagtu ay ka bareejido, samee xayndaab adag (biosucerity), soo iibso digaaga si dabiici ah iskaga difaaci karo cudurka Marek's. Hadii aad digaag yar-yar soo iibsanayso waa inaad shardi uga dhigtaa in laga talaalay cudurka Marek's, digaaga cudurka Marek's qabo waa in xerada laga saaro.

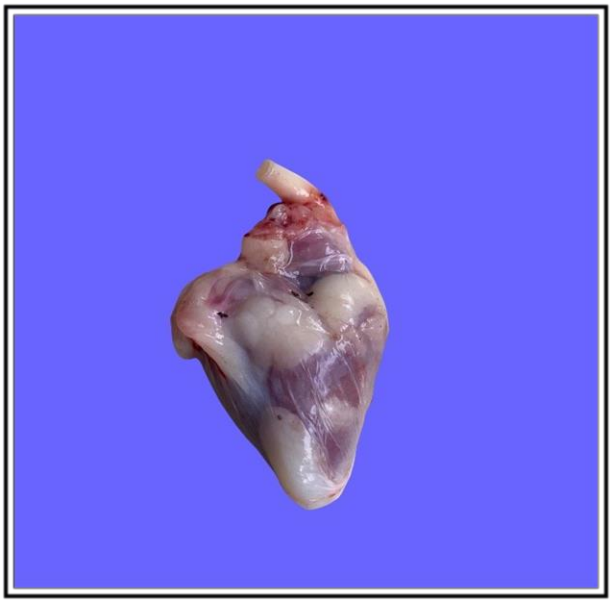
Jaan.13. **Marek's disease**
Hal lug ahna xaga horay dhigtaa, hal lug ahna xaga danbe ayay dhigtaa.



Jaan.14. **Marek's disease**
Indho-beel, inanka isha wuxuu noqdaa midabka dameer (grey).



Jaan.15. **Marek's disease**
Burooyin cad-cad oo kansar ah ayaa beerka ku yaala.



Jaan.16. **Marek's disease**
Burooyin cad-cad oo kansar ah ayaa wadnaha ku yaala.

Jaan.17. **Marek's disease**
Barar ayaa lagu arkaa calool-yarta digaagga (proventriculus).
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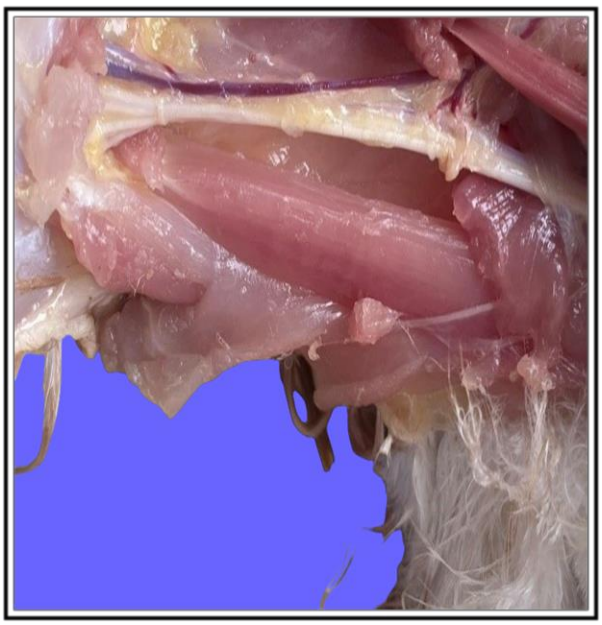


Jaan.18. **Marek's disease**
Waynanshaha dareen-wadaha ugu dheer jidhka (enlargement of a sciatic nerve).

CUDURKA GUMBORAHA

Infectious bursal disease waa cudur ku soo booda ah oo aad halis u ah wuxuuna ku dhacaa digaagadaha yar-yar ee jira 3- 6 todobad, cudurkan waxaa la gartay sanadku markuu ahaa 1962 waxaana markii ugu horaysay laga helay gumboro oo ah magaalo dalka maraykanka ka tirsan sidaasna magaca gumboro loogu bixiyay. Cudurkan waxaa uu leyahay samayn dhaqaale toos ah sida dhimashada digaag fara badan iyo hoos u dhigida unugyada difaaca digaaga markaasna digaagu waxay u nuglaadan cuduro kale gaar ahaan caabuqa *Escherichia coli*, gangrenous dermatitis iyo in tallaalku shaqayn waayo.

Cudurkan waxaa uu ku dhacaa: Digaaga iyo dagiiranka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurkan waxa laga helaa dhaamaan adduunka (worldwide).

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka gumboro waxaa keena fayras RNA ah oo aan lahayn daahaadh sare fayraskan wuxuu ka midyahay bahda *Birnaviridae*, duulka *Avibirnavirus* singiga gaar ahaa cudurka keenna waa Infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV)**.** Infectious bursal disease virus waxa uu awood u leeyahay inuu u adkaysto kulka iyo jeermis dilaha sababatoo ah IBDV wuxuu ka mid yahay fayrasyada aan lahayn dahaadhka sare (non-enveloped virus). Aad ayay u adagtahay in fayraskan laga cidhib tiro beer ama xero digaag mar haduu ka dilaaco.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraka keena Cudurka gumboro waxuu ku faafa saxarada ay digaagta cudurka qabta dhigto (feco-oral transmitted diseases), dharka iyo kabaha adka iyo allaabta digaaga waxay gudbin karaan fayraska.

Raqda digaaga dhintay waa isha fayrasku kabaxo markaas ma haboona in la dilaaciyo.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 2-3maalin.

Calaamada lagu arko digaaga Cudurka gumboro qabo waa digaaga oo lagu arko qanqanidinta dabadiisa, niyad-jab, digaagu waxuu dhigaa shuban cad oo biyo ah, dabada digaaga oo adkaata, indhaha oo daboolma, cuntada oo ay joojiyaan digaagu, gariir, baalasha digaaga oo rif-rifma, qanjidhka bursa oo barara iyo dhimasho.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib (post-mortem Examination) waxaa lagu arkaa: barar qanjidhka bursa, dhiig-bax xuubka gudaha iyo dibada qanjidhka bursa, barar kalyaha, caddaana way noqdaan, dhiig-bax muruqyada qalfoofka gaar ahaan muruqa bowdada iyo muruqa sakaarka.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Cudurka gumboro waxaa lagu gartaa calaamadihiisa lagu arko digaaga marka la gawraco sida barar iyo dhiig-bax qanjidhka bursa iyo dhiig-bax murqaha bowdada shaki la'aan waa Cudurka gumboro, haddii fayraska la xaqiijinayo waxaa la isticmaala karaa ELISA iyo PCR.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Sulfonamide poisoning, Aflatoxicosis, iyo Pale bird syndrome (Vitamin E la'aan).

Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurka gumboro daawo ma laha, si kaalmo ah ayaa waxaa loo siin karaa antibiotic iyo fiitamiin, si looga hortago bakteeriyada ku dhici karta marka fayrasku unugyada difaaca hoos u dhigo, waxaa la siiyaa daawooyinkan:

Doxycycline hyclate, 200mg ayaa lagu qasi karaa 1000liter biyaha digaagada cabayaan.

Chlortetracycline 3-4kg waxaa lagu dari karaa hal ton oo cuntada digaaga ah.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Same xayndaab adag (biosecurity), ilaalinta nadaafada xerada digaagga, ka gurida digada (saxarada) xerada digaaga maalin kasta, xakamaynta dadka iyo allaabaha digaaga, tallaalida digaaga yar-yar waa sida ugu wanaagsan ee looga hortagi karo cudurka.

Jaan.19. **Infectious bursal disease**
Niyad-jab, indhaha oo daboolma, baalasha digaaga oo rif-rifma.

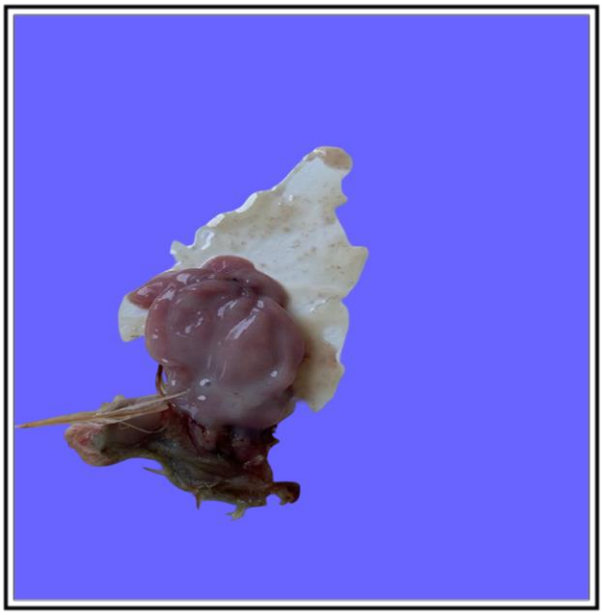
Jaan.20. **Infectious bursal disease**
Dhiig-bax muruqyada qalfoofka gaar ahaan muruqaha lafta sakaarka.

Jaan.21. **Infectious bursal disease**
Barar qanjidhka bursa, cudurka Gumboro.

Jaan.22. **Infectious bursal disease**
Barar, biyo iyo dheecaano si xad dhaaf ah qanjidhka bursa u gala, (oedematous).

Jaan.23. **Infectious bursal disease**
dhiig-bax murqaha bowdada iyo
murqaha lafta sakaarka.

Jaan.24. **Infectious bursal disease**
Dhiig-bax xuubka gudaha iyo dibada
qanjidhka bursa.



Jaan.25. **Infectious bursal disease**
Marka la furay qanjidhka bursa waxaa
ka soo dareero dheecaan cad, Xubin-furis.

Jaan.26. **Infectious bursal disease**
Dhiig-bax murqaha bowdada,
shaki la'aan waa cudurka Gumboro.

BURUKIITADA DIGAAGGA

Infectious bronchitis waa cudur safmar ah aadna u faafa, wuxuu kaliya ku dhacaa digaaga la dhaqdo, cudurka Infectious Bronchitis da' kasta digaagu way u nugul yihiin laakiin waxaa uu ku badan yahay digaagadaha yar-yar, dhimasho fara badana wuu ku keenna digaagadaha yar-yar. Cudurka burukiitada digaagga waxa uu leyahay samayn dhaqaale aad u weyn madaamuu samayn ku leeyahay culayska digaagdaha dheylada ah (broilers) iyo waxsoosarka ukumaha.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Burukiitada digaagga waxaa laga helaa dhamaan adduuunka.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa fayras RNA ah gaar ahaan waxaa cudurka keena singiga *Corona-virus*.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraska keena cudurka Infectious bronchitis waxa uu ku faafaa hawada, isku neefsashada digaaga, fayraska waxaa kaloo uu ku faafi karaa kabaha iyo dharka shaqaalaha digaaga, digaagu waxuu noqon karaa cudur-side (carrier) calaamadaha cudurka aynan ka muuqanayn balse fayraska gudbin kara. Fayraskan waxaa kale oo gudbiya jiirka, digaagtu waxay u gudbin kartaa ukumaha balse nasiib-daro ukumaha leh fayraska ma dilaacaan (hatch).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 1-7 maalin.

Jii-jiilayaasha: calaamadaha lagu arko digaaga yar-yar waa qufac, hiinraag, hindhisid, duuf biyo ah, ilin, isku soo ururid (huddling), culayskooga hoos u dhaca (caatoobid), joojinta cuntada, biyo badan cabid, iyo waji barar.

Digaaga wawayn: calaamadaha lagu arko digaaga waawayn waa niyad-jab, 70% hoos u dhac waxsoosarka ukumaha, dhalida ukumo yar-yar, ukumo dahaar lahayn, iyo ukumo qaablaawayaal ah.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib cudurka Infectious bronchitis waxaa lagu arkaa xab hab-dhiska neef-mareenka, barar caabuq leh ayaa lagu arkaa hunguriga cad, barar iyo cadaanshaha kalyaha iyo kaadi mareenka.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa cudurka Infectious bronchitis calaamadihiisa u gaarka ah iyo calaamadaha baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib lagu arko, si fayraska loo xaqiijiyo waxaa lagu baadhi karaa PCR, waxaa kaloo lugu ogaan karaa korinta fayraska (virus isolation).

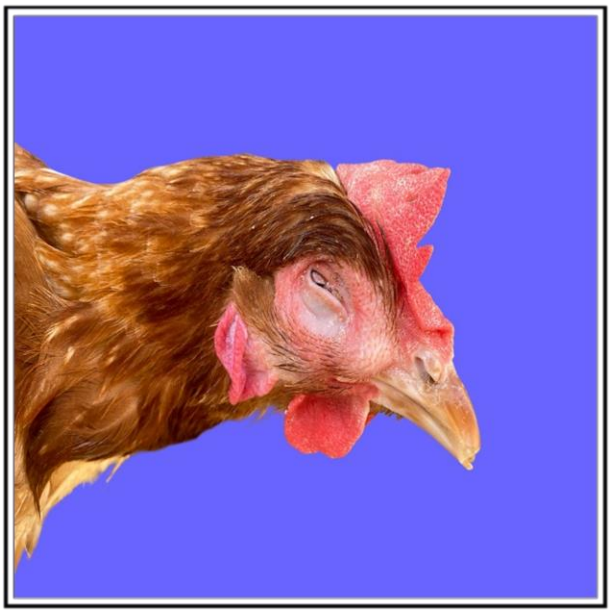
Cudurada is shabahaan: Qoormaroojiye, Hargabka shimbiraha iyo Infectious laryngotracheitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Burukiitada digaagga daawo u gaar ah ma laha, heerka dhimashada waxaan hoos u dhigi karnaa haddaan siino daawooyin kaalmo ah.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Samee xayndaab adag (biosecurity), kala xeraynta digaaga iyo talaalida digaaga. Nadiifi xerada digaagga iyo qalabka biyaha iyo cuntada, Sii biyo nadiif ah maalin kasta sidoo kale hubi in xerada digaaggu uu leeyahay hawo fiican oo ka ilaali ciriiriga badan iyo huurka badan.



Jaan.27. **Infectious bronchitis**
Illin haddaad digaaga ku aragtid shaki la’aan waa Infectious bronchitis ama Ilgoof.

Jaan.28. **Infectious bronchitis**
Dhalida ukumo yar-yar, ukumo dahaar jilicsan, iyo ukumo qaablaawayaal ah.

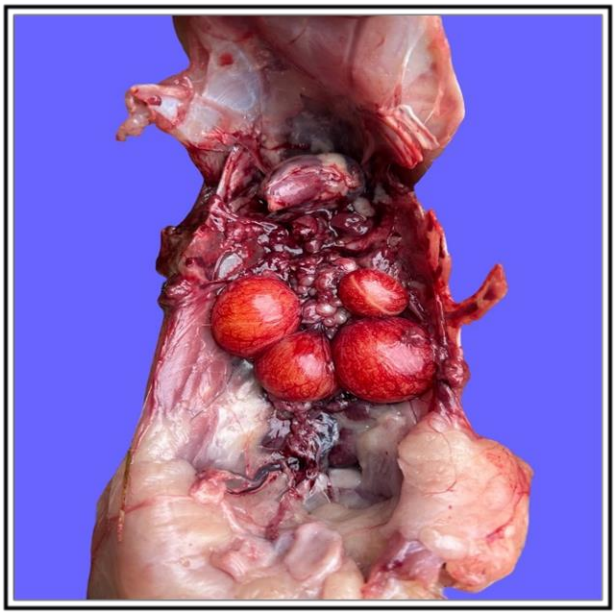
Jaan.29. **Infectious bronchitis**
Digaagga waxaa ka muuuqdo
illin iyo waji barar, digaag wadani ah.

Jaan.30. **Infectious bronchitis**
Digaagu waxa uu dhalaa ukumo jilicsan oo lahayn dahar.

Jaan.31. **Infectious bronchitis**
Hunguriga digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa xab iyo candhuuf.

Jaan.32. **Infectious bronchitis**
Digaagtu waxay noqotaa False layer syndrome**.** (digaag been-dhale ah).

Jaan.33. **Infectious bronchitis**
Buro-biyood (Cystic ovary) ayaa lagu arkaa digaaagga.



Jaan.34. **Infectious bronchitis**
Caabuq ku dhaca ugxan-galleenka digaagga (salpingitis).

FURUQA SHIMBIRAHA

Avian pox waa cudur fayras keena si aayar ah ayuu ku faafa shimbiraha dhexdooda, cudurkan wuxuu ku dhacaa dhamaan shimbiraha sida digaaga, qolayda, boolanboolada (duck), Dagiiranka (Guinea fowl) iyo Xamaamka (Pigeon). Furuqa Digaaga Deegaanka Soomaalida aad ayuu ugu badan yahay digaaga asal dhaladka ah iyo kuwa dibadaba (faranjiga). Wuxuuna sababa samayn dhaqaale oo aad u weyn.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Furuqa shimbiraha waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan gaar ahaan wuxuu ku badan yahay wadamada kuleelaha (tropical countries).

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Furuqa shimbiraha waxaa keena fayras DNA ah bahda *Poxviridae* duulka *Avipoxvirus* Sinjiga cudurka furuqa shimbiraha keena waa *Avian poxvirus.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka furuqa shimbiruhu waxaa u ku faafa xidhiidhka toos ah ee digaagta qabta cudurka iyo digaagta u nugul cudurka, waxaa kaloo u ku faafaa dheecaanka ka da'aaya finanka ku yaala dhoorka digaaga amase marka u roonaado qolofta ka soo dhaca finan kaasi ee dhulka ku soo dhacaan ayaa qaadsiin karta digaaga u nugul cudurka, kaneecada way gudbin kartaa cudurka furuqa shimbiraha iyadoo dhiig ay la socoto ili ma aragtaydii cudurka keenayay ka soo nuugta shimbirta cudurka qabto, ka dibna iyadoo isku dayaysa inay digaagta caafimaadka qabta dhiig ka nuugto u gudbisaa fayraska inta ay ku guda jirto quudashadeeda ama nuugisteeda.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Finan qolof leh ayaa lagu arkaa dhoorka iyo kolamaha digaaga, niyad-jab, rabitaanka cunista cuntada oo yaraada, hoos u dhac ku yimaado koriimada digaaga, dhalida ukumaha oo yaraada iyo ilin. Cudurka furuqa shimbirahu wuxuu ku dhici karaa da' kasta, shimbir kasta balse wuxuu u badan yahay diiqyada sababtoo ah isdagaalida, nabar is gaarsiinta ayaa ku ubadan diiqaqa.

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 14 maalin.

Furuqa shimbiraha waxaa noqdaa laba nooc:

Furuqa maqaarka ku dhaca (cutaneous form):

Finan ka soo baxa maqaarka digaaga gaar ahaa dhoorka, kolamaha, wajiga iyo lugaha**,** nabarada finanku waxay sababi karaa digaagtu inay hal ama labada indhood daboolman**.**

furuq uur-ku-jirta ku dhaca (diphtheritic form):

Noocan wuxuu ku dhacaa gudaha jidhka digaaga, afka, dalqada (pharynx), hugriga iyo hunguriga cad (trachea). Waxaana lagu arkaa nabaro-huruud ah (canker or yellowish lesion) nabaradaas waxay xanibaan hab-dhiska neef-mareenka, waxa u digaagu u dhintaa neefta oo ku dhagto.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaadaa cudurka furuqa shimbiraha calaamadihiisa u gaarka ah sida Finanka qolofta leh ee lagu arkaa dhoorka iyo kolamaha digaaga, haddii la rabo in la xaqiijiyo fayraska waxaa loo baahan yahay shaybaadh heerka kowaad ah si loo koriyo fayraska (virus isolation).

Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurkan daawo khaas ah ma leh, laakiin finanka markay dilaacan waxaa lagu buufin karaa geermis dile (disinfectant) si ay uga hortagto bakteeriyada wehelin karto cudurka.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Talaalida digaagga, ilaalinta nadaafada, ka saarida xerada digaaga qabo cudurka, raqda digaagada dhimatay waa in la aaso ama la gubo, in la xakameeyo kaneecada.

Fiiro gaar ah:

- Furuq digaaga iyo chicken pox (busbus) iyo midka dadka ku dhaco isku mid ma aha, Furuqa Digaaga (fowl Pox) ama furuqa shimbiraha ma aha mid digaaga uga soo gudbo dadka (zoonosis).
- Haddii aad samaynasid beer (xero) digaag oo weyn guriga digaaga ha ka dhisin meel u dhow biyo fadhiisi si aad u yarayso kaneecada taasi oo gudbiso cuduro badan.

Jaan.35. **Avian pox**
Finaan yar-yar ayaa ka soo baxo digaagga, niyad-jab.

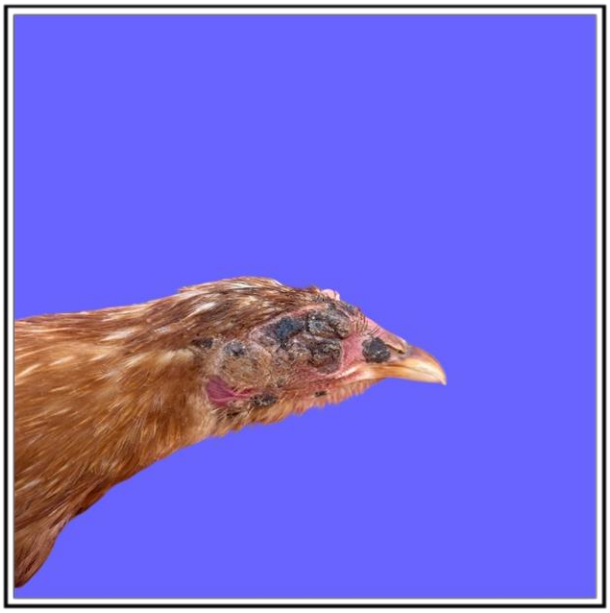
Jaan.36. **Avian pox**
Finaan yar-yar ayaa ka soo baxo digaagga bilowga cudurka.

Jaan.37. **Avian pox**
Finaan aad u yar ayaa ka soo baxo digaagga bilowga cudurka.

Jaan.38. **Avian pox**
Finan ka soo baxa maqaarka digaaga gaar ahaa dhoorka iyo wajiga.

Jaan.39. **Avian pox**
Finan yar-yar oo qolof adag leh ayay yeeshan digaaggu.

Jaan.40. **Avian pox**
Finaan qolof leh ayaa ku yaalo wajiga diiq cad.



Jaan.41. **Avian pox**
Finaan qolofta leh hareeraha indhaha wey ku balaadhan.

Jaan.42. **Avian pox**
Finan qolof leh ayaa daboolaya indhaha digaagga.

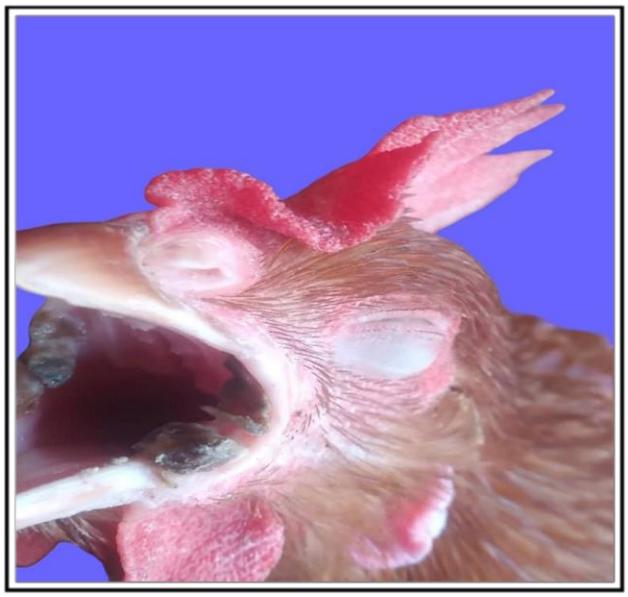
Jaan.43. **Avian pox**
Finan ka soo baxa maqaarka digaagga gaar ahaa lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.44. **Avian pox**
Samaynta cudurku ku leeyahay indhaha, il bur-bur.

Jaan.45. **Avian pox**
Digaag yar oo wadani ah waxaa ka muuqdo niyad jab, waxaana ku yaala fin qolof leh.

Jaan.46. **Avian pox**
Finaan qolof leh ayaa daboolay indhaha digaaggan yar.

Jaan.47. **Avian pox**
Finan cusub oo huruud ah ayaa ku yaala dhoorka, kolamaha iyo hareeraha indhaha.



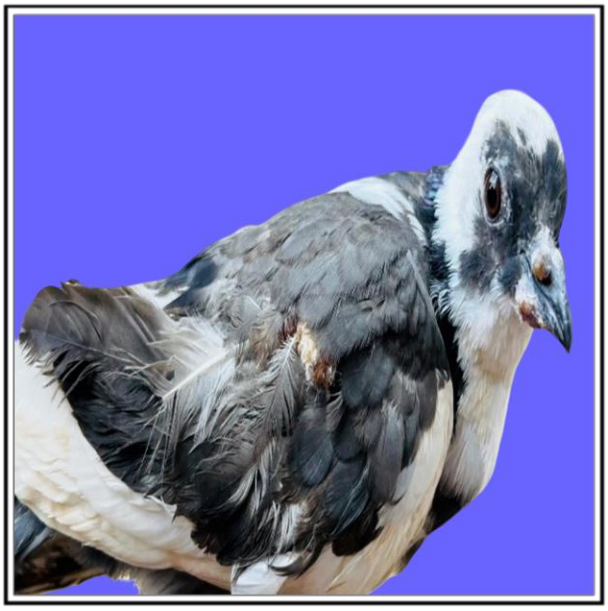
Jaan.48. **Avian pox**
Qawlalka afka digaagga waxaa ku yaalo nabaro qolof leh.

Jaan.49. **Avian pox**
Finan yar-yar oo badan ayaa ku yaalo diiq wadani ah.

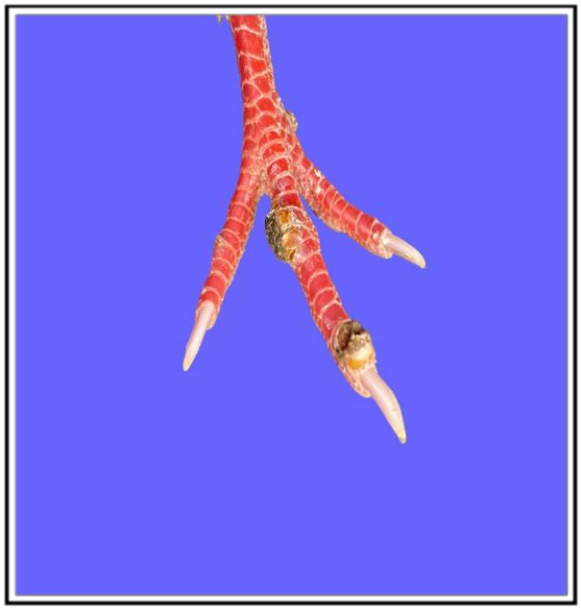
Jaan.50. **Avian pox**
Finan qolof leh ayaa indhaha daboolaya, digaagad wadani ah.

Jaan.51. **Avian pox**
Finan ayaa ku yaalo hareeraha indhaha iyo afka xamaam ka.

Jaan.52. **Avian pox**
Finan ayaa daboolay indhaha xamaaamka yar.



Jaan.53. **Avian pox**
Fin qolof leh ayaa ku yaalo garabka, baalka shimbir xamaam ah.



Jaan.54. **Avian pox**
Finan ayaa ku yaala lugaha shimbir xamaam ah.

GARIIRKA SAFMARKA

Avian Encephalomyelitis waa cudur ku dhaca hab-dhiska dareen wadayaasha ama maskaxda Jii-jiilayaasha, si naadir ah ayuu ugu dhaca digaaga waaweyn, boolanboolada (duck), Dagiiranka (Guinea fowl) iyo Xamaamka (Pigeon). Waxaa kaloo cudurkan la yidhaahdaa Gariirka Safmarka ah (Epidemic tremor) sababta magac Gariirka Safmarka ah loogu bixiyayna waa madaama uu digaaga ku keeno gariir gaar ahaan qoorta iyo madaxa digaaga yar yar.

Baahitaanka cudurka: waa adduunka oo dhan; cudurkan waxaa laga helaa dhamaan qaaradaha adduunka.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurkan waxaa keena fayras RNA ah bahda fayrasku waa *Picornaviridae* duulka fayrasku waa *Tremovirus* sinjiga fayraskuna waa *Tremovirus A.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka Avian Encephalomyelitis (AE) waxa uu ku faafa saddex qaab

1. Digaagta buktaa waxay fayraska u gudbisaa ukunta ay dhasho, qaabkani waa qaabka ugu muhiimsan ee cudurka Avian Encephalomyelitis ugu gudbo jii-jiilayaasha.
2. Xidhiidh toos ah: haddii jii-jilayaasha lagu la xereeyo xerada digaag qabo cudurka ka dibna ay wadagaan cunto iyo biyo saxaro digaaga leh cudurka wasakhaysay.
3. Xidhiidh dadban: cudurkan waxaa faafin karo dadka iyo alaabta digaaga.

Fiiro gaar ah: digaaga ka bogsada cudurkan lagama qaadi karo cudurka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 1-7 maalin.

Ji-jiilayaasha: digaaga yar yar waxaa lagu arkaa calaamadahan:

Niyad-jab, dhac dhac, gariir qoorta, madaxa iyo lugaha, qarqaryo, tabardarid, qalal

Jilbaha ayay ku fadhiisataa, Dhinaca dhinac ayay u dhacdaa, bogsasho ama dimasho.

Digaaga ukumaha dhala:

Digaagtu si deg deg ah ayay u xafashtaa (si deg deg ayay dhalmada ukumaha u joojisaa).

Heerka dhimashada: waa 25% laakiin wuxuu gaari karaa 50%.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka la qalo digaaga haddii baadhitaan xubaha lagu sameeyo, nabaro iyo isbadal unug mid na laguma arko sababtaas-darteed baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib muhiim uma aha cudurkan.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa cudurka Avian Encephalomyelitis calaamadihiisa iyo sooyaal nololeedka digaaga, si loo xaqiijiyo fayraska waxaa muunada (sample) laga qaada maskaxda ka dibna waxaa lagu baraa PCR.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Cudurka newcastle, Cudurka marek's iyo Nafaqo darrada gaar ahaan yaraanta fiitamiinada sida yaaraanta fiitamiin A iyo E.

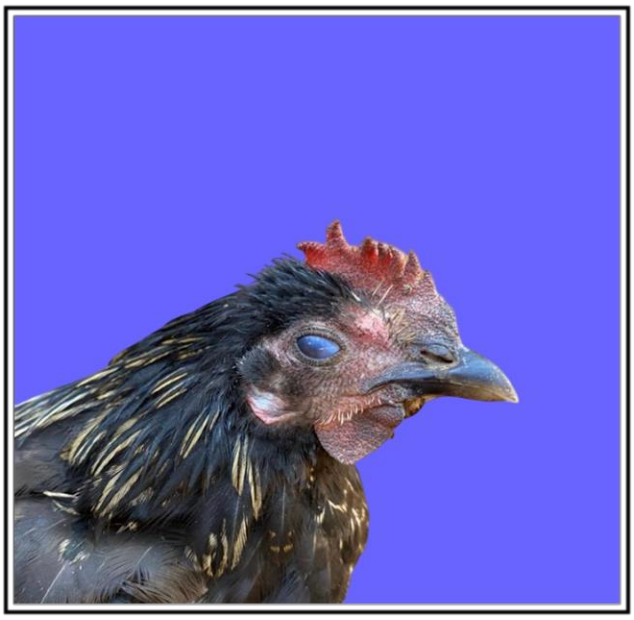
Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurkan daawo ma leh laakiin tallaal ayuu leyahay.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Illaalinta nadaafada guud, ka gurida digada digaaga maalin kasta, tallaalida dhamaan digaaga xerada ku jira iyo isticmaalida ama dilaacinta ukumo ka xor ah cudurka lagana soo iibiyay xero aan lahayn cudurka Avian Encephalomyelitis.

Jaan.55. **Avian encephalomyelitis**
Digaagu jilbaha ayay ku fadhiisata, niyad -jab.



Jaan.56. **Avian encephalomyelitis**
Caad (Cataracts) Ayaan isha digaag weyn lagu arkaa kadib cudurka.

Jaan.57. **Avian encephalomyelitis**
Digaag yar oo wadani ah jilbaha ayay ku fadhiya.

Jaan.58. **Avian encephalomyelitis**
Niyad-jab, dhac dhac, gariir, qoorta, madaxa iyo lugaha, qarqaryo iyo qalal.

LYMPHOID LEUKOSIS

Lymphoid leukosis waa cudur sababa burooyin kansar ah waxa uu ku dhacaa digaaga waweyn gaar ahaan waxa uu ku badan yahay digaaga ukumaha dhala, cudurka Lymphoid leucosis waxa ay is shabahaan cudurka marek's.

Baahitaanka cudurka: cudurka Lymphoid leukosis waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan. Nasiib-wanaagse wadamada horumaray cudurka Lymphoid leukosis waa laga cidhib tiray (eradicated).

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Lymphoid leukosis waxaa keena fayras laga magacaabo *retrovirus* gaar ahaan sinjiga *Alpharetroviruses.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraska cudurka keena waxaa u ku faafaa, digaagada cudurka qabta waxa ay u gudbin kartaa ukumaha, wuxuu kaloo ku faafi karaa xidhiidh toos ah iyo xidhiidh dadbanba.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa afar bilood.

Muddo soo shacbixida fayrasku waa mid aad u dheer sababtaas-darteedna lama garan karo calaamadaha cudurka, calaamaha digaagada qabta cudurka waa rabitaanka cuntada oo yaraata, culayska digaagada oo hoos udhaca (dhuubni), ubucda (abdomen) oo waynaato, shuban cagaar ah oo digaagadu dhigto, dhoorka oo noqda buluug, dhoorka iyo kolmaha oo noqda cadaan.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Haddii la gowraco digaag qabto cudurka Lymphoid leukosis waxaa lagu arkaa: beerka oo barara (weynaado), beer-yarta oo bararta, ugxan-sidaha oo barara kalyaha oo barara iyo qanjidhka bursa fabricius oo barara.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxa lagu gartaa calaamadaha cudurka, Calaamadaha lagu arko baarista gowraca ka-dib iyo taariikh nololeedka digaagga.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Cudurka marek’s.

Waxaa lagu kala garaan karaa cudurka lymphoid leukosis iyo cudurka marek’:

Cudurka Lymphoid leukosis waxaa burooyin kansar lagu arkaa bursa fabricius

Cudurka Marek’s burooyin kansar laguma arko bursa fabricius.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Cudurka lymphoid leukosis daawo ma laha.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Talaalida digaaga, Ilaalinta nadaafada, Maalin kasta ka gurida digada digaagga, Siinta digaaga biyo nadiif ah iyo calaf isku dheelitiran

Jaan.59. **Lymphoid leukosis**
Digaag yar oo beerku bararay (weynaaday).

Jaan.60. **Lymphoid leukosis**
Digaag wadani ah oo yar ayaa beerkan aadka u weynaday laga soo saaray.

CUDURKA DHICISKA UKUMAHA

Egg Drop syndrome waa cudur saameeya wax-soosarka ukumaha digaaga. Cudurkan waxaa u nugul da' kasta oo digaaga ka mid ah balse wuxuu aad u saameeyaa digaaga dheylada ah (broiler) iyo digaaga dhala ukumaha bunniga ah (brown-egg layers).

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurkan waxaa keena fayras DNA ah bahda fayrasku waa *Adenovirus* duulka fayrasku waa *Atadenovirus* sinjiga fayraskuna waa *Egg drop syndrome virus*.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Fayraska Cudurka dhiciska ukumaha (Egg Drop syndrome) keenna waxuu ku faafaa in digaagta cudurka qabto u gudbiso ukumaha, jii-jiilayaashu iyagoo cudurka qabo ayay dilaacaan, calaamadaha cudurku wuxuu ahadaa mid dahsoon ilaa digaagadu bilaabayso dhalista ukumaha. Waxaa kale uu fayrasku ku faafaa sexarada digaaga qabo cudurka, sidoo kale wuxuu fayrasku ku gudbaa allaabta digaaga gaar ahaan ukun kaydiyaha (egg tray), weelasha cuntadada iyo weelasha biyaha. Waxaa kaloo macquul ah in Fayraska Cudurka xafashka gudbiyaan cayayaanku.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Isbadal ku yimaada dahaarka ukumaha, hoos u dhac waxsoosarka ukumaha (ilaa 40%), dhalida ukumo dahaar khafiif leh, dhalida ukumo dahaar jilicsan leh, dhalida ukumo dahaar lahayn, iyo ukumo qaablaawayaal ah. Sidoo kale digaaga qabo cudurka xafashka waxaa yeeshaan shuban, dhiig-yari iyo niyad-jab, cudurkan ma saameeyo taranka iyo dilaacinta ukumaha (hatchability).

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka xubnaha taranka digaaga waxaa lagu arkaa hawl-gabida ugxaan-sidaha (inactive ovaries), isu-soo ururida mareenka ugxaanta (shrunken oviducts), barar iyo dheecaan cad oo ka yimaado qanjidhka dahaarka (shell gland) iyo beer-yarada oo weynaato.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa cudurka xafashka calaamadihiisa iyo calaamadaha Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib lagu arko, si fayraska loo xaqiijiyo waxaa lagu baadhi karaa Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) iyo Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Cudurada is shabahaan: Avian Influenza, Infectious Bronchitis iyo Newcastle Disease.

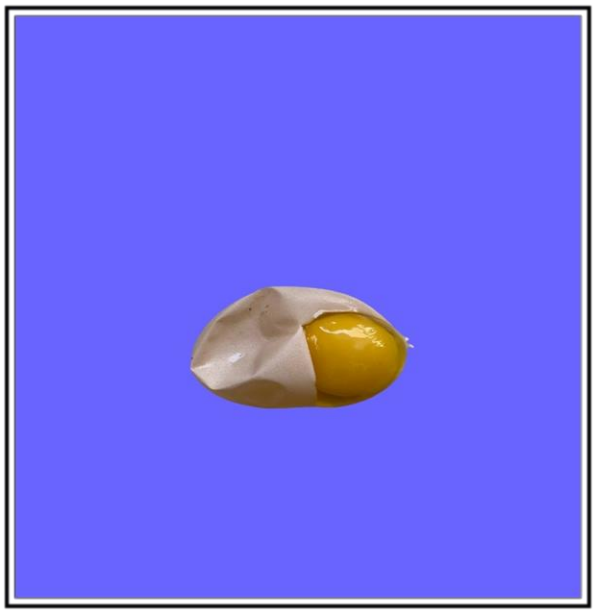
Daaweynta Cudurka

Daawo ma laha cudurka xafashku (Egg Drop syndrome).

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

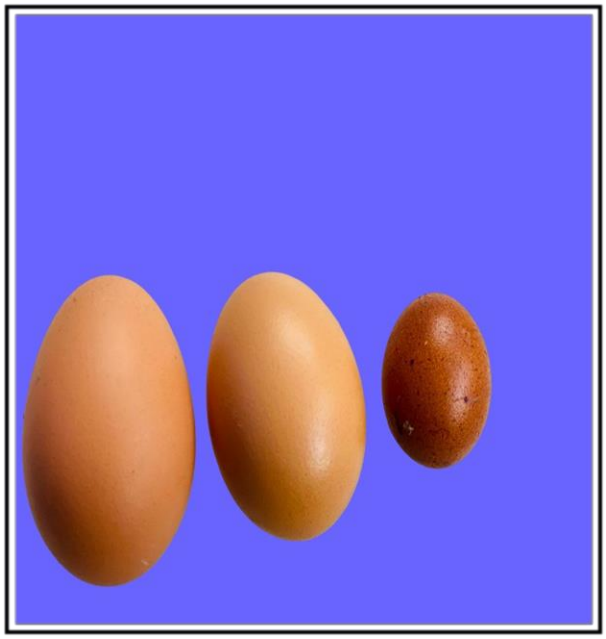
Tallaalida digaaga ka hor inta ay dhalida ukumaha bilaabin gaar ahaan inta u dhaxaya 14 and 20 todobaad, nadiifinta cushka (nest), nadiifinta weelasha biyaha iyo weelasha cuntada, kala xeraynta digaaga buko iyo digaaga caafimaadka qaba, ka baraajinta (dilaacinta) ukumaha aan qabin cudurka.

Jaan.61. **Egg drop syndrome**
Digaagu waxay dhalaan ukun aan dahaar lahayn.



Jaan.62. **Egg drop syndrome**
Dhalida ukumo dahaar khafiif leh, dhalida ukumo dahaar jilicsan leh.

Jaan.63. **Egg drop syndrome**
Digaagu waxay dhalaan ukun jilicsan.



Jaan.64. **Egg drop syndrome**
Digaagu waxay dhalaan ukumo qaablaawayaal ah.

INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS

Infectious laryngotracheitis **w**aa cudur aad u faafo oo ku dhaca hab-dhiska neef-mareenka digaagga, digirinka iyo daa'uuska, cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis waxaa u nugul digaagadaha waaweyn gaar ahaaan digaagadaha dhaylada (Broiler) wuxuu keenna samayn dhaqaale iyo dhimasho ku keenna digaaggaha xili roobaadka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: cudurkan waxa laga helaa dhaamaan adduunka.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis waxaa keena fayrask DNA ah, bahda fayraska keena cudurku waa *Herpesviridae,* duulkuna waa *Iltovirus,* sinjiga gaar ahaan cudurkan keena *Gallid herpesviru s1 (GaHV-1).*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis wuxuu ku faafaa Gudbin toos ah; waa marka digaag cudurka u nugul ka qaado digaag cudurka qabo. Gudbin dadban; waa marka digaag cudurka u nugul ka qaado walxo wasakhaysan (fomites) sida, qalabka xerada, iyo dharka shaqaalaha. Sidoo kale, cudurku wuxuu ku faafi karaa hawada, isaga oo ka kala gudbi Kara xeerooyinka isku dhow. Digaaagadaha cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis ka bogsooda waxay noqdaan cudur-sideyaal (Carriers).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Calaamada cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis waxaa loo qaybiyaa saddex nooc:

1. **Nooca ku soo boodada ah (Peracute form)**

Dilaaca cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis waa mid kadis ku biloowdo aadna uu u faafa, heerka cudurka (morbitity) aad ayuu u sareeyaa, heerka dhimashadana (mortality) digaagu waa 50%. Digaagadu waxay dhintaan iyagoo wax calamadaha ka muuqan, hiinraag, guux (rattling) iyo qufac dhiig leh ayaa digaagada qufacdaa.

2. **Nooca dhexe (Subacute form)**

Cudurku si tartiib ah ayuu u bilaabmaa, calaamadaha neef-mareenka waxay socon karaan dhowr maalmood ka hor inta aysan dhimasho dhicin. Heerka cudurku wuu sareeyaa laakiin dhimashadu way ka yar tahay nooca ku soo boodada ah

3. **Nooca daba-dheerada (Chronic form)**

Digaaga qaba cudurkan calamadaha ay yeeshaan waxaa ka mid ah indho xanuun, san xanuun, duuf, hindhisid iyo madax ruxid (Head shaking), hiinragid ama nafta oo ku dhagto digaagga. Dhiig-qufac, dhiig ayaa lagu arkaa gidaarada xerada. Dheecaan ka yimaada indhaha iyo sanka. Hoos-u-dhac ku yimaada wax-soo-saarka ukunta.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Nabarro (lesions) ayaa lagu arkaa hab-dhiska neefmareenka, balse waxay si gaar ah uga sii muuqdaan cunaha (larynx) iyo hunguriga-cad (trachea), dhiig-bax iyo caabuq ayuu yeeshaa hunguriga-cad (trachea).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Cudurka Infectious laryngotracheitis waxaa lagu baari karaa ELISA, korinta fayraska, indirect fluorescent antibody testing, iyo unug-arraga cudurada (Histopathology).

Cudurada is shabahaan: Qoormaroojiye (ND) iyo Infectious bronchitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

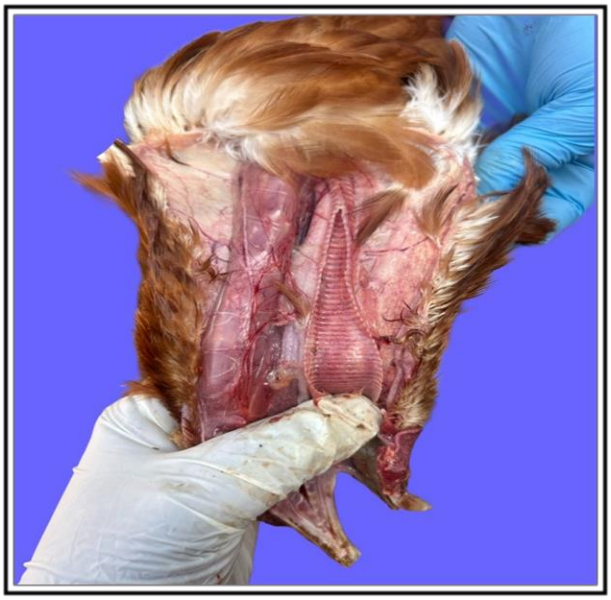
Cudurkan Infectious laryngotracheitis daawo gaar ah ma leh.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Digaagga cudurka qabo xerada ka saar (Isolation), waxaad siisaa daawo kaalmaati ah, Xayndaab adag (Biosecurity) samee si aad uga hortagtid geermiska sababaya cudurka, maaree walwalka sidoo talaal digaaga.

Jaan.65. **Infectious laryngotracheitis** Dhiig-bax iyo caabuq ayuu yeeshaa hunguriga-cad (trachea).

Jaan.66. **Infectious laryngotracheitis** Dhiig ayaa lagu arkaa marka la furo hunguriga-cad (trachea). Xubin-furis.



Jaan.67. **Infectious laryngotracheitis** Qayb ka mid ah hunguriga-cad (trachea) ayaa lagu arkaa dhiig-bax.

Jaan.68. **Infectious laryngotracheitis** Nabarro (lesions) ayaa lagu arka hab-dhiska neefmareenka.

HARGABKA SHIMBIRAHA

Avian Influenza waa hargab aad u faafa waxaa u ku dhacaa shimbiraha la dhaqdo, shimbiraha duur joogta ah, xoolaha iyo dadka, fayraska cudurkan keena waxaa keydiya (Reservoir) boolo boolada iyo shimbiraha ceelal joogta ah (shore birds) oo inta badan laga helo haraha iyo meelaha biyo fadhiisiga ah. Shimbirahan ayaa inta badan cudurka u soo gudbiya digaaga la dhaqdo iyaga oo aan laga dareemeynin caalaamada ah iney cudurka qabaan.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Hargabka shimbiraha waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan. Gaar ahaan wuxuu ku badanyahay wadamada bariga Aasiya ama wadamada indho yarta.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Hargabka shimbiraha waxaa keena virus RNA ah kaas oo leh dahaar sare (enveloped), bahda fayraska cudurka keena waa *Orthomyxoviridae.*

Saddex nooc ayuuna leeyahay*:*

Nooca A: waxa uu ku dhaca dadka, shimbiraha, iyo xoolaha,

Nooca B: waxa uu ku dhaca dadka oo kaliya

Nooca C: waxa u ku dhaca dadka iyo doofarka

Sinjiga (species) cudurka hargabka shimbiraha keena waa *nooca A (Orthomyxovirus type A.*

Nooca A wuxuu u sii farcamaa laba nooc:

1. Hargabka dilaaga ah (HPAI), H5 iyo H7 tusaale H5N1
2. Hargab halis lahayn (LPAI), H1 illaa H16

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Hargabka shimbiraha wuxuu ku faafaa xidhiidh toos ah iyo xidhiidh dadban. Cudurkan wuxuu ka mid yahay cudurada laga qaado hawada ama isku neefsashada waana cudur faafitaankiisu aad u dheereeyo gaar ahaan shimbiraha dhexdooda. Digaaga buka wuxuu fayraska ku wataa dhareerkiisa (saliva) iyo saxarada iyo duufka. Markaas haddii biyaha iyo cuntada wasakhayso digaaga caafimaad qabo cudurka wuu qaadayaa. Cudurka Hargabka shimbiraha waxa u ku faafi karaa xidhiidh dadban; kabaha, dharka iyo allaabta digaaga waxaa kale gudbin karaa cudurka cayayaanada iyo jiirka.

Fiiro gaar ah: Hargabka shimbiraha waa cudur dilaa ah oo dadku uga soo gudba digaaga (zoonosis).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 3-14 maalin.

Calaamadaha lagu arko digaag qaba cudurka hargabka shimbiraha waa dhimasho deg deg ah, digaag badan oo iskumar dhinta, digaag badan oo cudurku soo rito, cunista iyo cabitaanka digaaga oo yaraada, digaaga oo joojiya dhalista ukumaha ama dhala ukumo dahaar khafiif leh iyo kuwa bilaa dahaar ah. Digaaga waxaa lagu arkaa calaamadaha cudurada hab-dhiska neef-mareenka sida hindhisid, cabudhsanaan, biyo ama duuf sanka ka yimaado, qufac. Digaaga waxaa kaloo lagu arkaa calaamadaha cudurada hab-dhiska dareen wadayaasha sida niyad-jab, luqunta ama qoorta oo qaloocata, Baalasha digaaga oo rif-rif ma, wajiga digaaga oo barara sidoo kale dhoorka iyo kolmaha oo barara kadibna noqda buluug, shuban cagaar ah, afka iyo sanka waxaa ka soo dareera duuf uu waheliyo dhig yar sidoo kale dhiig roor ayaa lagu arki karaa lugaha digaaga.

Heerka dhimashada: heerka dhimashadu digaagu waa 100%.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib waxaa lagu arkaa hunguriga cad, caloosha digaaga (Gizzard), ugxan sidaha (Ovaries) iyo murqaha hareeraha wadnaha dhiig bax, dhimashada deg-deg ahna wax nabar ah iyo isbadal unug laguma arkin.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Hargabka shimbiraha waxaa lagu garan karaa calaamadihiisa gaar ah. Waxaa lagu xaqiijin karaa iyadoo la koriyo fayraska (virus isolation).

Cudurada is shabahaan: Cudurka Newcastle, Infectious laryngotrcheitis, Infectious bronchitis, IWM.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Daawo malaha cudurka Hargabka Shimbiraha (Avian Influenza) laakiin waxaa la siiyaa Antibiotic si ay u hor joogsato bakteriyada digaaga ku dhici karta wakhtiga uu digaagu jilicsan yahay.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Taxadar (biosecurity)**,** ka ilaali digaaga inay ku darsamaan kuwa kale sida shimbiraha duur joogta ah, yaree booqashada dadka**,** si joogta ah u nadiifi xerada ama beerta digaaga, nadiifi meesha ama goobta cuntada iyo cabitaanka loo dhigo digaaga**,** Sii digaaga cunto isku dheellitiran iyo biyo nadiif ah, raac habka All in -All out taasi oo macnaheedu yahay waa in digaaga isku da'ah hal mar xerada la wada keenaa, hal marna laga wada saaraa, haddii aad rabtid inaad xerada digaaga aad ku soo dartid digaag cusub, laba todobaad karantiimee(gooni u ahay) kadib markaad ogaatid caafimaadkooda ku soo dhex dar, Kormeer joogta ah ku samee xerada digaaga, haddii aad ku aragtid digaaga calamadaha hargabka shimbiraha leh si deg-deg ah xerada uga saar (culling).

2. CUDURRADA BAKTEERIYADA (BACTERIAL DISEASES)

IL-GOOF

Infectious coryza waa caabuq ku soo boodo ah (acute) kuna dhaca hab-dhiska neef-mareenka gaar ahaan xuubka axalayd sanka digaaga, cudurkani wuxuu ku dhaca oo kaliya digaaga siiba digaaga dhaylada ah iyo digaaga ukumaha dhala, da' waliba oo digaaga ka mid ahna cudurka Infectious coryza way u nugul yihiin balse digaaga waaweyn ayuu halis ku yahay.

Baahitaanka cudurka: caabuqa xuubka axalayda sanka waxaa laga helaa dhaamaan adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa cudurka Infectious coryza waa bakteeriya Gram-negative ah duulka keenna cudurkuna waa *Avibacterium paragallinarum,* Sinjiga waa *A. gallinarum.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada *A. gallinarum* waxay ku faaftaa xidhiidhka tooska ah ee digaagadaha, isku neefsadhada digaaga ama hawada, calafka iyo biyaha ay wasakhayeen duufka iyo dhareerka digaaagado qabo cudurka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Digaaga qabo cudurka Infectious coryza waxaa lagu arkaa hindhiso badan, duuf adag ayaa ka soo daato sanka digaaga, sanboor ama cabursanaan, sanqo xanuun, digaaga neefta ku dhegta, ilin, indho xanuun, indhaha oo daboolma , wajiga digaaga oo barara, kolamaha digaaga oo barara, caabuq ku dhasha hunguriga cad iyo cagaarshaw, digaagu wax cunta ah ma cuno sababtaas darteedna xiligii waxsoosarka ukumaha ayaa dib uga dhaca digaagada ugubka ah, haddii cudurku daba-dheerada(chronic) ur aad u qudhmuun ayaa digaagada ka soo urto.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Cudurkan waxaa lagu gartaa sooyaal nololeedkii digaaga iyo calaamadaha waji bararka iyo ilinta digaaga, suurta gal ma ah in bakteeriyada la koriyaa (culture) markaas haddii la rabo in la xaqiijiyo bakteeriyada waxaa lagu baaraa PCR ama ELISA.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Qoormaroojiye (NCD), Hargabka shimbiraha, Fowl cholera, Infectious bronchitis, Mycoplasmosis iyo Infectious laryngotracheitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Doxycycline hyclate 200mg, 250-600g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyaha digaaga cabayaan 3-5 cisho ama

Oxytetracycline (20%), 200g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan ah muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Amoxicillin 16 mg/kg, ama 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho. Ama

Enrofloxacin, 1liter oo daawo dareere ah ayaa lagu qasi 1500-4000liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Fiiro gaar ah: ka saar malaxda hareeraha isha ka dib mari boomaato antibiotic ah.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Maareynta wanaagsan iyo nadaafada waa habka ugu wanaagsan ee cudurka Infectiuos coryza lagaga hortagi karo, ilaalinta nadaafada, xero ka saarida digaaga buko iyo talaalida digaaga ugubka ah.

Jaan.69. **Infectious coryza**
Digaagadu illin ayay leedahay, waana bilowga cudurka il-goofka, digaagad yar.

Jaan.70. **Infectious coryza**
Digaagga hareeraha indhaha ayaa bararo ka dibna indhahaa daboolma.

Jaan.71. **Infectious coryza**
Digaagga indhaha ayaa xanuuno, conjunctivitis.

Jaan.72. **Infectious coryza**
Barar iyo malax-cad gallida hal il ah (unilateral).

Jaan.73. **Infectious coryza**
Malax-cad oo adag ayaa laga soosaaray digaagad wadani ah.

Jaan.74. **Infectious coryza**
Malax-cad oo adag ayaa laga soo saaray diiq wadani ah.

Jaan.75. **Infectious coryza**
Malax-cad ur ama qadhmuun ayay leedahay. Digaagad wadani ah.

Jaan.76. **Infectious coryza**
Digaagadu isha ayay ku ledahay maal ama malax (absces).

Jaan.77. **Infectious coryza**
Haddaan la daaweyn cudurka il-goofka ishu way burburtaa, indho la'aan.

Jaan.78. **Infectious coryza**
Digaagad bovan brown ah oo uu saamayn ku reebay cudurka Infectious coryza.

Jaan.79. **Infectious coryza**
Xamaamka indhaha ayaa xanuunaya illintuna way ka socotaa.

Jaan.80. **Infectious coryza**
Xamaam jiiq la ah indhaha ayaa xanuunayo ilintuna waxay isku badashay malax.

TIIFOWGA SHIMBIRAHA

Fowl typhoid waa cabuuq ku soo boodo ah ama waxaa u noqo karaa cabuuq daba-dheerada, fowl typhoid bakteeriyada sababta cudurka waxa u nugul digaaga, boolanboolada, Dagiiranka iyo shimbiraha la ugaadhsado (Game bird). Cudurkan samayn dhaqaale oo aad u balaadhan ayuu ku leeyahay Xeryaha digaagaha ganacsiga ah, samayntiisa dhaqaalena waxaa ka mid ah dimashada xayn digaagado yar-yar iyo digaagado waaweyn, hoos u dhaca ku yimaada wax-soosarkii digaaga (ukumaha iyo hilibka digaaga) iyo kharashka daaweynta digaaga.

Baahitaanka cudurka: cudurka Fowl typhoid waxaa laga helaa dhamaan adduunka oo dhan balse cariga Maraykanka, Kanada iyo qayb ka mid ah Yurub cudurka Fowl typhoid aad ayuu ugu yar yahay.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka fowl typhoid waxaa sababta bakteeriya Gram-negative ah duulka keenna cudurkana *Salmonella,* Sinjiga keena cudurka fowl typhoid waa *Salmonella gallinarum,* sinjiga *Salmonella gallinarum* wuu gaar u yahay shimbiraha.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada *Salmonella gallinarum* waxa ay ku faafta digaag cudurka -side ku ah ayaa u gudbiso ukumaha ka dib markay ukumahaasi dilaacaan jii-jiilayaashu cudurka way leeyihiin, waxaa kale ay ku faaftaa xidhiidhka toos ah ee ka dhexeya digaagad cudurka u nugul iyo digaagada cudur-side ah, waxaa kale ay ku faafta Bakteeriyada *Salmonella gallinarum* xidhiidhka dadban sida calaf, biyaha, guriga digaaga, alaabta digaaga, dharka iyo kabaha shaqaalaha digaaga.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Jii-jiilayaasha: jii-jiilayaasha cudurka Fowl typhoid qabo haddii u ku soo boodo ku yahay waxaa lagu arkaa dhimasho deg-deg ah, xumad, tabardaro, hurdo badan (Somnolence), niyad-jab, wajiga digaag oo aad u dhuubta, cuntada ma cunaan, digaagu waa kuwa haraadsan, korimadooda oo hoosaysa, shubanka ayaa hareeraha dabada digaaga (vent) ku dhega, Heerka dhimashdada waa 90%.

Digaaga waaweyn: digaaga saddex todobaad ka weyn ee cudurka fowl typhoid qabo calaamadahoogu waa daal, isku soo ururid, baadka (garabka) hoos u dhaca, neefta oo ku dhegta, baalasha oo si fiican ugu soo bixin, dhalmada ukumaha oo yarayso, shuban cad oo axalo ah ayaa dhigaan digaagu, haddii u cudurku si dabo-dheerado digaagu dhiigyari ayuu noqdaa, dhoorka iyo kolomaha ayaa yaraada oo caada.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib waxaa lagu arkaa digaaga cudurka Tifoowga shimbiraha leh kaliyaha, beerka iyo beer-yarada ayaa aad u weynaada ama aad barara, sambabka iyo wadnaha waxaa ay yeeshaan finaan cadcad (white nodules), xuubka sare wadnahu (pericardium) wuxuu noqdaa mid adag waxaan ka buuxsamo xab huruud ah**,** hab-dhiska dheefshida gaar ahaan caloosha digaaga, mindhirka yar, mindhicirka weyn iyo malawadka digaaga waxa ay yeeshaan finaan cadcad, kalagoysyada (joints) waxa ay la bararaan xab huruud ah oo isjiijiidayo.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyaada la koriyaa (culture), Baaritaan Tijaabeedkan (screening test) waxaa la isticmaalaa tube-agglutination ama serum-plate test.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Pullorum disease iyo Fowl cholera.

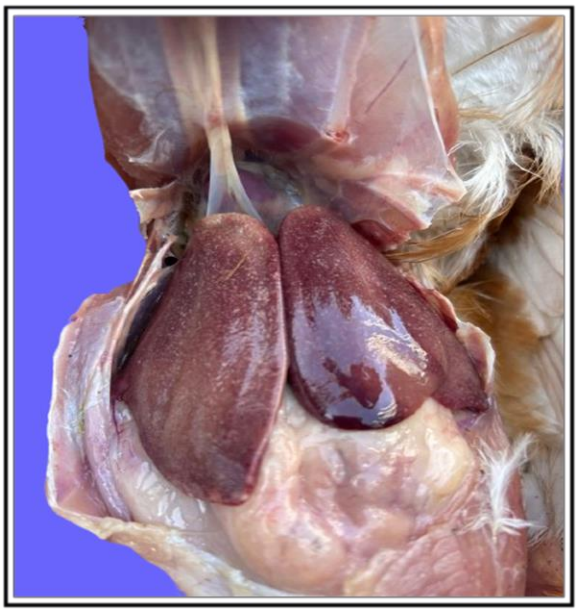
Daaweynta Cudurka

Oxytetracycline Hcl 200mg, 80mg/kg ama 40g ayaa lagu qasi 100-150liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Sulphachloropyrazine 300mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyaha ay cabayaan jii-jiilayaasha, digaaga ugubka ah iyo digaaga ukumaha dhalaya muddo 5 cisho ah

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Ka Taxadarida Geermiska (biosecurity), Jii-jiilayaasha waa in laga soo iibsadaa xero cudurka Tifoowga shimbiraha lahayn, ilaalinta nadaafada xerada digaaga, talaalida digaaga markay da'doodu jirto 6-7 todobaad, jeermis dile ku buufinta guriga, qalabka digaaga, cushka iyo kabaha shaqaalaha.

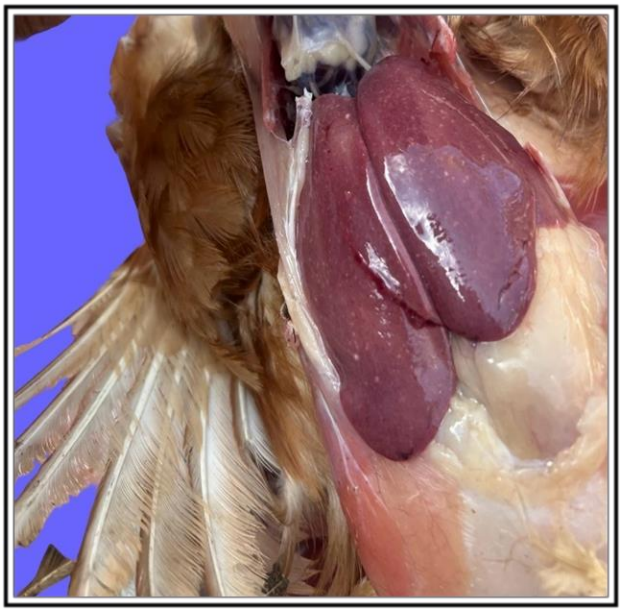


Jaan.81. **Fowl typhoid**
Bar-bar yar-yar oo cadcad ayuu yeesha beerka digaaggu.

Jaan.82. **Fowl typhoid**
Caabuq ayuu yeesha xuubka sare wadnahu (pericardium).

Jaan.83. **Fowl typhoid**
Beerka aad u waynaado wuxuuna yeesha bar-bar cad.

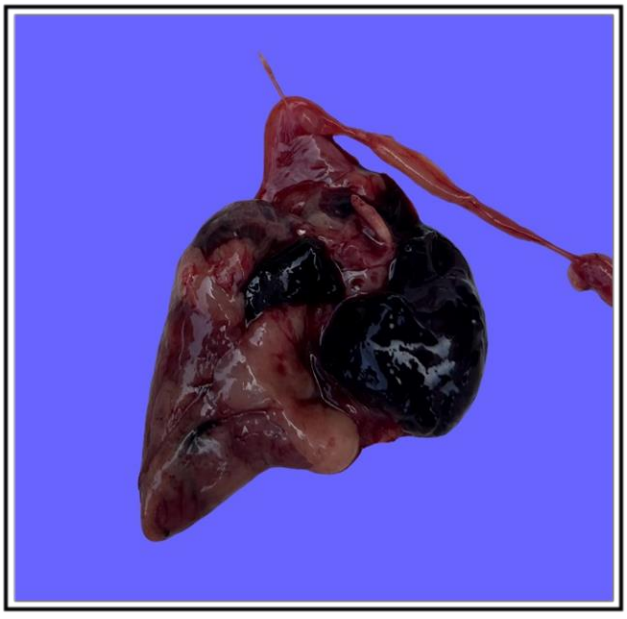
Jaan.84. **Fowl typhoid**
Ugxaan galleenka aad u yaraado wuxuuna yeesha caabuq iyo dhiig bax.



Jaan.85. **Fowl typhoid**
Bararida iyo dhalaalid beerka digaagga bar-bar cadcad oo yar yar ayuu yeesha.

Jaan.86. **Fowl typhoid**
Caabuqa ugxaan-galleenta iyo dhiig bax ugxaan-galleenka.

Jaan.87. **Fowl typhoid**
Salka wadnaha digaagga wuxuu ka buuxsamo dhiig.



Jaan.88. **Fowl typhoid**
Marka xuubka sare wadnaha furtida waaxaa ku arki dhiig xinjiroobay.

Jaan.89. **Fowl typhoid**
Beer-yarada digaagga oo aad u waynaato (spenomegaly).

Jaan.90. **Fowl typhoid**
Dhiig bax ayaa lagu arkaa xubnaha saablayda gaar ahaan wadnaha.

Jaan.91. **Fowl typhoid**
Kala waynaashaha labada dacal ee beerka digaagga.

Jaan.92. **Fowl typhoid**
Caabuq ayuu yeesha beerka digaagu aadna wuu u bararaa.

CAANOOW

Collibacillosis waa cudurka ugu badan ee digaaga asal dhaladka ah iyo kuwa dibadaba (faranjiga) ku dhaca, Colibacillosis waxaa u nugul oo u ku dhici karaa da' kasta oo digaaga ka mid ah balse waxaa aad ugu nugu loo saamayn halis ah ku leeyahay jii-jiilayaasha, waxaa kaloo uu ku dhici karaa cudurka caanowgu shimbiraha duurjoogta ah, boolanboolada (duck), dagiiranka (Guinea fowl) iyo xamaamka (Pigeon). Colibacillosis waa magac guud oo la isku yiraahdo cudurada badan ay sababaan sinjiyada kala duwan bakteeriyada *Escherichia coli.*

Baahitaanka cudurka: cudurkan waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan, saamayn dhaqaale oo aad u weyna wuu ku leyahay xeryaha ganacsiga ee digaagadaha.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka canoowgu waxaa sababta bakteeriyada Gram-negative, duulka bakeeriyada keenta cudurka waa *Escherichia coli,* bakteeriyada *Escherichia coli* bey'ada way u adkaysitaa laakiin waxa ay u nugushahay geermis-dilaayaasha iyo heerkulka 80 °C.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Escherichia coli waxa ay ku faaftaa cunida calaf iyo biyo ay weheliso bakteeriyada, ama digaaga qabto cudurka waxa ay u gudbisaa ukumaha. *Escherichia coli* waxa ay caadi ahaan ku nooshahay qaybta danbe hab-dhiska dheefshiidka, faa'iido ayay jidhka u leedahay sida burburinta kiimikaalada cuntada iyo ka qayb qaadashada dheefshiidka cuntada balse waxa ay xanuun ku sababi kartaa haddii unugyada difaaca jidhku hoos u dhaco, niyad-jab, nafaqo-darro, cudurada *(Mycoplasma gallisepticum,* IBV, NDV, IBD) iyo bey'ada (heer-kulka, huurka, Sayax, boorka guriga digaaga).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 3-5 cisho.

Jii-jiilayaasha qaba cudurka waa kuwa niyad-jabsan, ubucda ayaa bararsan, way isku soo ururaan, way qufacaan, hindhisaan, cunista calafka ayay joojiyaan, korimadooda hoos u dhacda iyo xudunta oo xanuunta.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa digaaga yar-yar ama digaaga waaweyn caabuqa xudunta (omphalitis), dhaawac iyo barara gaara xuubka wadnaha (pericarditis), caabuqa xuubka uur kujirta (peritonitis), caabuqa marinka ugxaanta(salpingitis), caabuqa marinka hawada (Airsacculitis), mindhicirada dhiig furan ayaa lagu arkaa, beerka iyo kaliyuhu waa ay bararaan oo madoobaadaan, caabuqa isgoosyada(Arthritis) iyo caabuqa carjaawda (Synovitis), lakab adag oo cad ayuu yeeshaa wadnaha iyo beerka, (Thick layer of white fibrin), l**ash egg —** ma aha ukun dhab ah**,** balse waa isku-urur ka samaysan malax, walxo caabuq ah, iyo unugyo uu digaaga dheddiga ahi ka soo saarto marinka taranka.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa cudurka Collibacillosis calaamadihiisa iyo baaritaanka gowrac-ka dib, waxaa lagu xaqiijin karaa korinta bakteeriyada *Escherichia coli* iyadoo la isticmaalayo McConkey agar.

Cudurada is shabahaan:

Mycoplasmosis, Infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease iyo Laryngotracheitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Chlorotetracycline HCl, 100-125mg/kg ama 100mg ayaa lagu qasi 75-100liter biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 4-5 cisho ah. Ama

Doxycycline hyclate 200mg, 250-600g ayaa lagu qasi 1000liter oo biyaha digaaga cabayaan 3-5 cisho. Ama

Sulfamethazine-Trimethoprim dareere 1ml ayaa lagu qasi 5liter biyaha cabayaan muddo 5 cisho ah. Ama

Amoxicillin trihydrate (20-50%) budo ah, 200g ayaa lagu qasi 600ml biyaha digaagu cabayo muddo 3-5 cisho ah. Ama

Tetracycline 13.3gm ayaa lagu qasi 120 liters biyaha ay cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho.

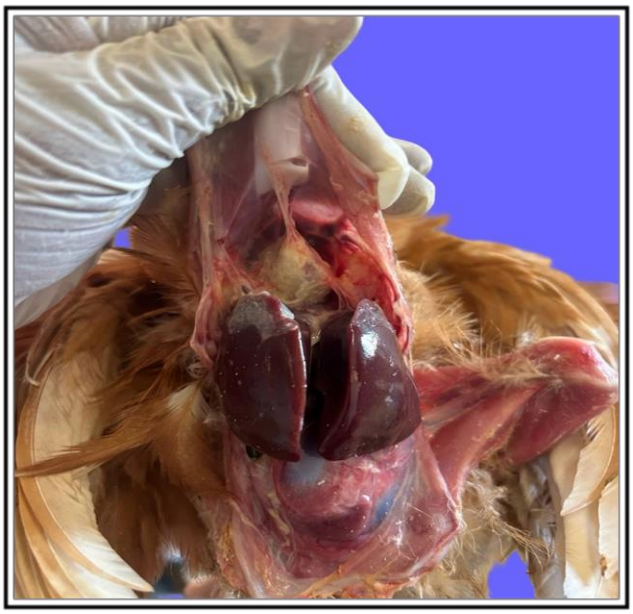
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Samee xayndaab adag (biosecurity) oo aad kaga hortagtid germisyada xerada digaagga soo galayo, ilaalinta nadaafada guud, hawo-siin ama neecaw-siinta guriga digaagga (ventilation), ka ilaalinta boodhka guriga digaaga, ka gurida guriga digada digaaga. Talaalida digaaga, siinta vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin C, iyo zinc, siinta digaaga calaf isku dheelitiran iyo biyo nadiif ah, ka soo iibsashada ukumaha la dilaaciyay xero digaag aan lahayn cudurka Collibacillosis, daawaynta iyo maareynta cudurada unugyada difaaca hoos u dhiga.

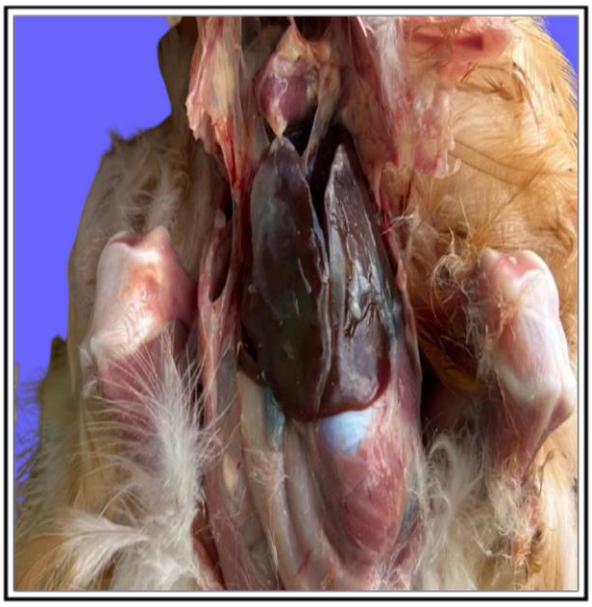
Jaan.93. **Collibacillosis**
Lakab cadaan ah ayuu yeesha wadnaha iyo beerka waana calaamada gaarka *E-coli.*

Jaan.94. **Collibacillosis**
Caabuq ayaa ku dhaco xuubka sare beerka (perihepatitis), beerkuna wuu adkaada.

Jaan.95. **Collibacillosis**
Caabuq ayaa ku dhaco xuubka wadnaha (pericarditis).

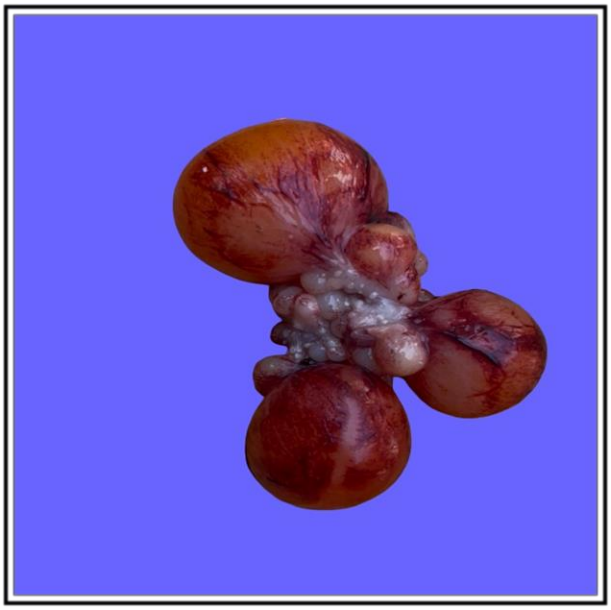


Jaan.96. **Collibacillosis**
Lakab adag oo cad ayuu yeeshaan wadnaha iyo beerka (thick layer of white fibrin).



Jaan.97. **Collibacillosis**
Xuub cad ayuu yeeshaa beerka digaagga.

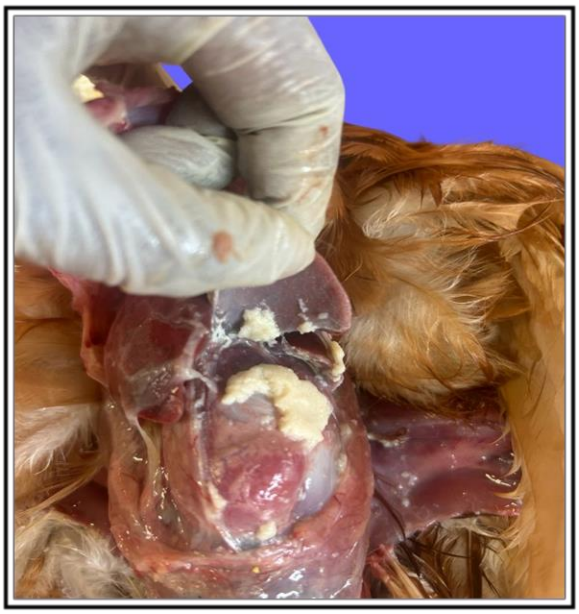
Jaan.98. **Collibacillosis**
Dhiig-bax xubnaha gudaha digaagga.
Septicemia – Dhiig-sumow.



Jaan.99. **Collibacillosis**
Dhiig bax ugxaan-galeenka digaagga.

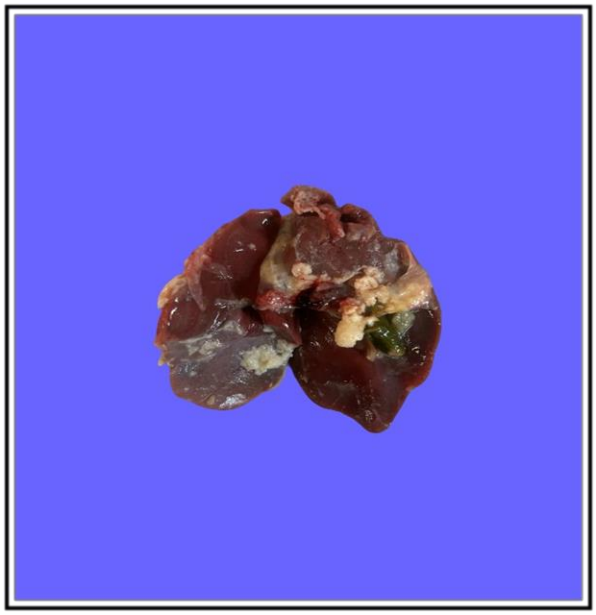
Jaan.100. **Collibacillosis**
Caabuqa xuubka uurkujirta (peritonitis), digaagga.

Jaan.101. **Collibacillosis**
Beerka waxaa lagu arka huuro cadaan ah oo u eg caano fadhiyo.



Jaan.102. **Collibacillosis**
Beerkan hoostiisa waxaa ku yaalo huuro cad.

Jaan.103. **Collibacillosis**
Beerka digaaggu aad ayuu u adkaada huuro cad wuu yeesha.

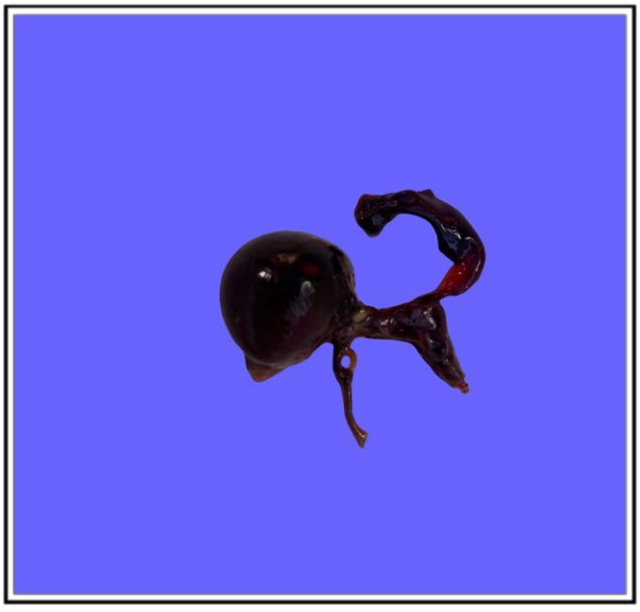


Jaan.104. **Collibacillosis**
Beerka digaagga oo leh huuro cad Iyo caabuq.

Jaan.105. **Collibacillosis**
Ma aha ukun dhab ah**,** balse waa isku-urur ka samaysan malax, caabuq iyo unugyo.

Jaan.106. **Collibacillosis**
Ukun malax leh (lash egg), digaagga.

Jaan.107. **Collibacillosis**
Barar iyo kalyo madoobaad ayaa lagu arkaa digaagga.



Jaan.108. **Collibacillosis**
Beer-yarta ayaa madoobato digaagga (congestion).

DAACUUNKA SHIMBIRAHA

Fowl cholera waa cudur aad u faafa kuna dhaca dhamaan shimbiraha gaar ahaan cudurka daacuunka shimbirihu wuxuu ku badan yahay digaagadaha la dhaqdo, digaaga yar-yarna aad ayay ugu nugul yihiin bakteeriyada *Pasteurella multocida*. Cudurkani Saamayn dhaqaale oo aad u weyn ayuu ku leeyahay xerayaha digaagaha ganacsiga deegaanka soomaalida sababta oo ah heerka dhimashada cudurku sababayo oo aad u saraysa iyo daaweynta digaaga.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurka fowl cholera waxaa laga helaa dhamaan aduunka oo dhan. Magacyada kale ee cudurka loo yaqaano waa Avian pasteurellosis, Cholera, Avian hemorrhagic septicemia.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka fowl cholera waxaa sababa Bakteeriyada Gram –negative –ah sinjiga keenna cudurkan waa *Pasteurella multocida*. *Pasteurella multocida* dhiiga raacda.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Pasteurella multocida waxay ku faaftaa dareerayaasha ka yimaado digaaga qabo cudurka sida saxarada digaaga, ilinta, duufka iyo dhareerka afka ka yimaado, Calafka digaaga iyo biyo wasakhaysan, allaabta digaaga iyo dharka, kabaha shaqaalaha digaaga *Pasteurella multocida* way ku faaftaa, waxaa kaloo gudbin kara cudurka is-cunka digaaga (cannibalism), shimbiraha duur-joogta ah iyo Jiirarka (Rodents).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Xanuun ku soo boodo ah (acute): dhimashada deg-deg ah ee xayn digaagado ah, xumad, niyad-jab, digaagu wuxuu joojiyaa cunista calafka, dhareer ayaa afka digaaga ka soo daato, baalasha oo ka rif-rifma digaaga, shuban ayuu digaagu dhigaa, dhoorka digaaga oo buluug noqda, sare u kaca heerka neefsashada digaaga.

Xanuun dabo-dheerada ah (chronic): culayska digaaga hoos u dhaca, duuf, indho xanuun, hiinraag, isgoysyada lugaha oo barara, dhutin, macasha digaaga malax la barara, nabaro ka soo baxo cidhibta lugta digaaga (foot pads), dagiiranka (turkeys) qoorta oo qaloocata.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka baaritaan gawrac-ka dib lagu sameyo digaaga qabo cudurka Fowl cholera waxaa lagu arkaa dhiig furan (hyperemia) dhaamaan xubnaha gudaha jidka digaaga, dhimashada qayb unugyada beerka ka mid ah, caabuuqa ogxan-sidaha, iyo dareere ka galka sanbabka sida dhiig, malax iyo biyo (consolidation of lungs).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaan karaa cudurka Fowl cholera sooyaalka nololeedka digaaga, calaamadaha cudurka iyo nabarada lagu arko baaritaanka gowrac-kadib haddii loo baahdana waxaa lagu xaqiijin karaa korinta bakteeriyada (bacterial culture).

Cudurada is shabahaan: Hargabka shimbiraha (HPAI), Qoormaroojiye (NCD), Furuqa shimbiraha, Fowl typhoid iyo Collibacillosis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Doxycycline hyclate 200mg, 250-600g ayaa lagu qasi 1000liter oo biyaha digaaga cabayaan 3-5 cisho. Ama

Oxytetracycline Hcl 200mg, 40g ayaa lagu qasi 100-150liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Amoxicillin 150 mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Flumequine 10mg, 250g ayaa lagu qasi 1000liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Enrofloxacin 10mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho. Ama

Sulphonamides 500mg waxaa lagu laaqi karaa 1kg calafka digaaga ama100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Chlortetracycline 10%, 20-60mg /kg maalin kasta calafka digaaga ayaa lagu dari muddo 5- 7 cisho ah.

Fiiro-gaar ah: horay u daaweynta cudurka Fowl cholera iyo qiyaasta dawadu (dosage) aad ayay muhiim u yihiin.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

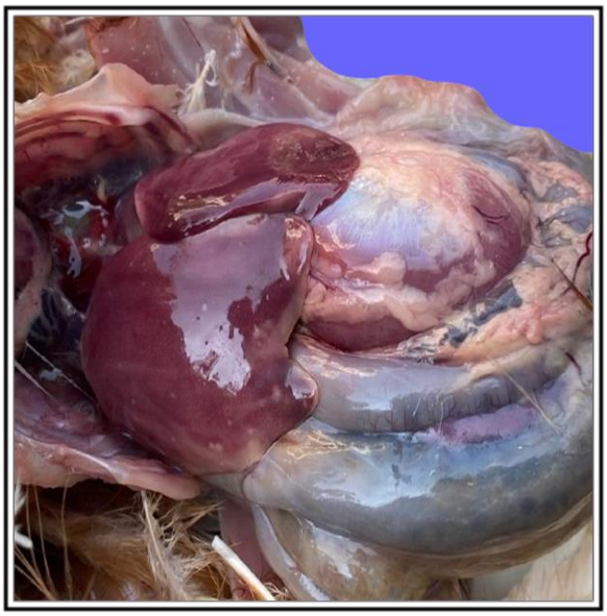
Talaalida digaagadaha ugubka ah (Pullet), ilaalinta nadaafada guud, xakamaynta jiirarka, ka ilaalinta digaaga is-dhexgalka shimbiraha duur-joogta ah, maareeynta is-cunka digaaga (Cannibalism) iyo ka gurida guriga digada digaagga maalin kasta, siinta digaagga calaf iyo biyo nadiif ah.

Jaan.109. **Fowl cholera**
Macal barar (swollen wattle) iyo xamil barar digaagga oo bararo.

Jaan.110. **Fowl cholera**
Xamil (periorbital sinuses) barar,
waa caabuq ku kooban meel gaar ah.

Jaan.111. **Fowl cholera**
Macasha digaaga malax la bararta
shaki la'aan waa dacuunka shimbiraha.

Jaan.112. **Fowl cholera**
Macal malax leh oo aad u barartay
diiq wadani ah.



Jaan.113. **Fowl cholera**
Digaagga beerkiisa oo yeesho dhibco cad (Minute white spots).

Jaan.114. **Fowl cholera**
Dhiig-bax murqaha wadnaha digaagga.

Jaan.115. **Fowl cholera**
Barar ku dhaca ugxaan-galleenka digaagga halka qaar ka mid ah yaraadan.

Jaan.116. **Fowl cholera**
Barar iyo madoobansho sambabka digaagga (lung congestion).

DHAYLIN

Pullorum disease waa cudur dilaa ah oo ku dhaca jii-jiilayaasha (digaaga yar-yar) iyo dagiiranka jira 2-3 todobaad, digaagadaha waaweyn calaamadaha cudurkan ma lahan laakiin waa cudur-sidayaal (carries), waxaa kale oo cudurkan pollorum la yidhaahdaa shubanka cad ee bacillary "bacillary white diarrhea" (BWD).

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurka pullorum waxaa laga helaa bariga dhexe, bariga Aasiya, Koonfurta Ameerika iyo Afrika. USA iyo Yurub Cudurka pollorum waxa ay ku guulaysteen in ay ka cidhib tiraan (eradication) xeryaha digaagadaha ganacsiga.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka pullorum waxaa sababta bakteeriya Gram-negative ah duulka keenna cudurkana *Salmonella,* Sinjiga *Salmonella enterica Pullorum*.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada *Salmonella enterica Pullorum* waxa ay ku faaftaa digaag cudur–side ah ayaa u gudbiso ukumaha ka dib markay ukumahaasi dilaacaan jii-jiilayaashu cudurka way leeyihiin, waxaa kale ay ku faaftaa xidhiidhka toos ah ee ka dhexeya digaagad cudurka u nugul iyo digaagada cudur-side ah, waxaa kale ay ku faafta Bakteeriyada *Salmonella enterica Pullorum* xidhiidhka dadban sida calaf, biyaha, guriga digaaga, alaabta digaaga, dharka iyo kabaha shaqaalaha digaaga.

Fiiro-gaar ah: bakteeriyada *Salmonella enterica Pullorum* carada (ciida) ayaa ku noolaan kartaa sanado badan.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Jii-jiilayaasha: jii-jiilayaashu qabo cudurka pullorum waa kuwa niyad-jabsan, tabardaran, calafka ma cunaan, had iyo jeer waa kuwa ku-soo urura (huddle) iftiinka ama isha kulaylka (heat source), indh-beel, shuban cad ayaa dhigaan digaagadaha yar-yar, shubanka cad ayaa hareeraha dabada digaaga (vent) ku dhega, neefta ayaa ku dhagta, dhimasho, dhimashada ugu badan waxay dhacdaa 2-3 todobaad, heerka dhimashada digaagada yar-yar waa 100%**.** Digaaga ka bogsada cudurka Pullorum waxaa uu noqdaa cudur-side (carrier).

Digaaga waawayn: digaaga cudurka qabo waa mid niyad-jabsan, dhoorka cadaada oo yaraada, baalashuuna way ka rif-rifmaan, hoos u dhac ayaa ku yimaado waxsoosarka ukumaha. Waa caalamadaha kaliya ee lagu arko digaaga waaweyn ee qabo cudurka pullorum maadaamo inta badan yihiin cudur-side (carrier) aan lahayn wax calaamad ah balse faafin karaa bakteeriyada *Salmonella enterica Pullorum.*

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Jii-jiilayaasha: Baaritaanka gowrac-ka dib waxaa lagu arkaa digaaga yar-yar sababka oo barara, beerka barara oo madoobaad dhiigna yeesha iyo unugyo yar-yar oo dhintay ayaa lagu arkaa wadnaha, sababka, beerka iyo dahaarka caloosha digaaga.

Digaaga waaweyn: caabuqa xudunta (omphalitis), dhaawac iyo barara u gaara xuubka wadnaha (pericarditis), caabuqa xuubka uurkujirta (peritonitis), caabuqa mariinka ugxanta (salpingitis) iyo hawl-gab ogxan-sidaha.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Baaritaan Qiyaaseedka (Tentative diagnosis) waxaa lagu saleeyaa sooyaalka nololeedka xaynta digaaga, calaamadaha cudurka iyo nabarada baaritaanka gowrac-ka dib. Haddii la rabo bakteeriyada in la xaqiijiyo bakteeriyaada ayaa la koriyaa (culture).

Baaritaan Tijaabeedkan (Screening test) waxaa la isticmaalaa tube-agglutination ama serum-plate test**.**

Cudurada is shabahaan: Colibacillosis, Pasteurellosis, Erysipelas, Paratyphoid infections, Hargabka shimbiraha iyo Qoormaroojiye (NCD).

Daaweynta Cudurka

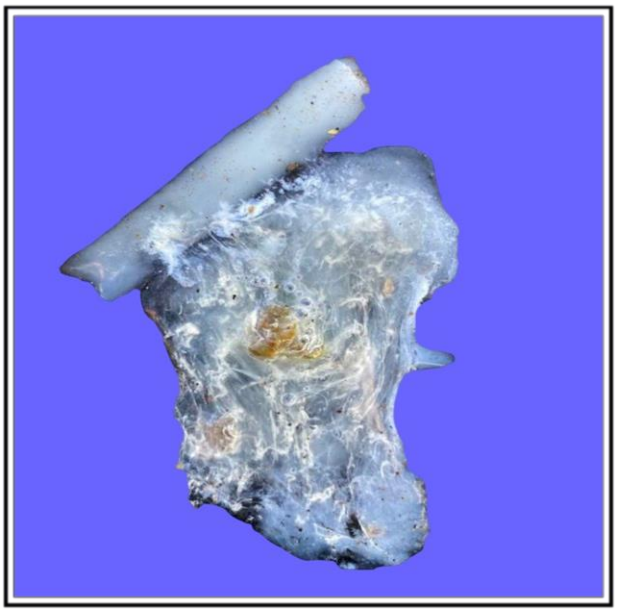
Trimethoprim-Sulphaquinoxalene sodium 30mg/kg PO biyaha cabayaan muddo 5 cisho ah. Ama.

Oxytetracycline HCl 500mg, 40g ku qas 100-150liter biyaha cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Gentamicin 5-10mg/kg, biyaha muddo 4-5 cisho.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Samee xayndaab adag (biosecurity), ka soo iibso digaagadaha xero aan lahayn cudurka Pullorum, xakamee jiirka, shimbiraha duurjoogta ah, iyo cayayaanka sidoo kale yaree walbahaarka (stress), maadaama uu kordhiyo u nuglaanshaha cudurka.

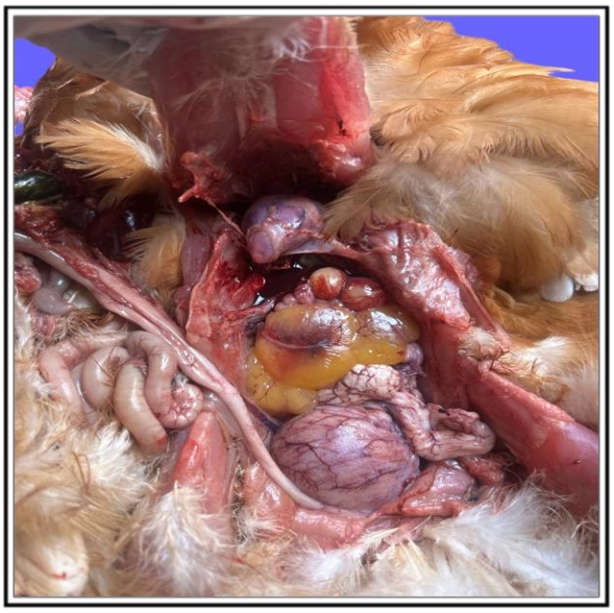


Jaan.117. **Pullorum disease**
Digaaggu wuxuu dhigaa ama saxarooda shuban cadaan ah.

Jaan.118. **Pullorum disease**
Digaagga jiiqjiqlayaasha dabada ayaa saxaradu ku dhegtaaa (Pasty vent).

Jaan.119. **Pullorum disease**
Weynaanshaha beer-yarta digaagga (splenomegaly).

Jaan.120. **Pullorum disease**
Digaagga jiiqjiiqlaha waxaa bararay beerka.



Jaan.121. **Pullorum disease**
Caabuq mariinka ugxaanta(salpingitis)
iyo hawl-gab ogxan-sidaha.

Jaan.122. **Pullorum disease**
Ugxan-galleenka digaaga (ovary)
ayaa barara.

Jaan.123. **Pullorum disease**
Caabuq iyo dhiix bax ayaa lagu arkaa
ugxan- galeenka digaagga.

Jaan.124. **Pullorum disease**
Qaabla'aan ayaa lagu arkaa ugxan-galeenka
digaagga.

FOWL PARATYPHOID

Fowl paratyphoid waa caabuq ku soo booda ah ama caabuq daba-dheeraada oo ku dhaco da' kasta oo digaaga ka mid ah balse wuxuu saamayn aad u weyn ku leeyahay digaaggaha yar-yar, cudurka Fowl paratyphoid sida oo kale waxa lagu magacaabaa Salmonellosis**.** Bakteeriyada sababta cudurkan ma ah mid ku kooban hal noole ama hal sinji balse waxa ay ku dhacdaa geela, lo'da, adhiga, gammaanka (fardaha iyo dameeraha), shimbiraha iyo dadka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: cudurka Fowl paratyphoid waxaa laga helaa dhamaan adduunka oo dhan, cudurka Fowl paratyphoid waa cudurada laga qaado xayawaanka gaar ahaan digaagga waxa cudurada laga qaada hilibka iyo ukunta.

Arrimaha sababa/keenna (Risk factors)

Safarka, nafaqadarada, niyad-jabka, tabardarada, shubanka joogtada ah, qadhqadhyo (chills), calaf yarida, biyo yarida, iyo cudurada difaaca jidhka hoos u dhiga.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Fowl paratyphoid waxaa sababta bakteeriya Gram-negative ah, duulka keenna cudurkana waa *Salmonella,* Sinjiyo badan ayaa ayaa sababa cudurka Fowl paratyphoid sida *Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Enteritides iyo Salmonella Arizonae.* Bakteeriyadan waxay si caadi ah ugu noolaan kartaa carada nasiib-wanaagse waxa ay bakteeriyadu u nugushahay geermis-dillaayaasha iyo heerkulka ka sareeyo 80°C.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka Fowl paratyphoid bakteeriyada keenta waxa ay ku faaftaa xidhiidhka tooska ah sida afka, cunida calaf wasakhaysan oo ay weheliso bakteeriyada Salmonella, digaagada qabta waxa ay u gudbisaa ukumaha ay dhaso, Qalabka digaaga, dharka iyo kabaha shaqaalaha digaaga Salmonella waa ay ku faaftaa.

Ilaha bakteeriyada: Bakteeriyada Salmonella waxa ay xeryaha digaaga marka hore ka soo gashaa ilahan (Source): calafka wasakhaysan (Contaminated feed), khudaarta cagaaran, qalabka digaaga, shimbiraha duurjoogta ah (wild birds), cayayaanka (baranbarada iyo dixriga) iyo jiirarka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Cudurka Fowl paratyphoid digaagada qabto waa mid leh calaamadahan niyad-jab, tabar-darro, baalasha oo ka rif-rifma, indhaha oo daboolma, calafka oo ayna cunin, harraad, shuban ayay digaagadu dhigtaa, korimo xumo iyo hareeraha dabada oo lagu arko saxarada digaaga oo ku dhegan iyo bararka kalagoysyada.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka la furo digaag u dhintay cudurkan waxaa lagu arkaa xubo-gudeedka digaaga fuuq-bax (dehydaration), bar madow oo aad u badan (Focal necrotic) ayaa lagu arkaa beerka iyo mindhicirada, barar iyo caabuq ayaa lagu arkaa xuubka sare wadnaha, bararida beerka iyo beer-yarta, caabuqa xuubka uurkujirta (peritonitis).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada oo la koriyo (bacterial culture) waa sida ugu wanaagsan ee lagu garan karo sinjiga keennay cudurka Fowl paratyphoid.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Pullorum disease, Qoormaroojiye digaagga iyo Staphylococcosis.

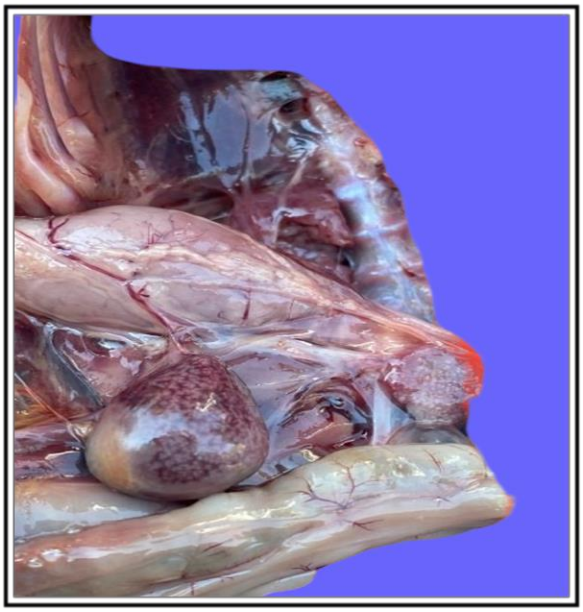
Daaweynta Cudurka

Oxytetracycline Hcl 200mg, 40g ayaa lagu qasi 100-150liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Sii biyo nadiif ah iyo calaf tayo leh, xakamee jiirka, shimbiraha duurjoogta ah iyo cayayaanka, ka fogow ciriiriga iyo walbahaarka digaagga, go'doomi digaagga cusub ama kuwa jiran, si habboon u aas ama u gub digaagga dhintay.

Jaan.125. **Fowl paratyphoid**
Bar cad oo aad u badan (Focal necrotic) ayaa lagu arkaa beerka.



Jaan.126. **Fowl paratyphoid**
Baro cad-cad oo ka muuqdo beer-yarta digaagga.

XIIDMA GO'GO'A DIGAAGGA

Necrotic enteritis waa cudur ku dhaco hab-dhiska dheefmareenka gaar ahaan xiidmaha digaagga, badanaa wuxuu ku dhacaa digaagga 3-6 todobaad jiro. Xiliga cudurka Necrotic enteritis dilaaco waa ka dib shuban dhiiga digaaga (Coccidiosis).

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurka Necrotic enteritis waxaa laga helaa aduunka oo dhan, cudurkan waxuu ku badanyahy xeerooyinka ganacsiga ee waxsoosarka digaagga gaar ahaan xeryaha digaagga dhaylada (Broilers), magacyada kale cudurka loo yaqaano waa Clostrdial enteritis, Rot gut iyo Enterotoxemia.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Necrotic enteritis waxaa sababa Bakteeriya Gram –positive –ah, duulka *Clostridium*, sinjiga keenna cudurkan waa *C. perfringens.* Qaab ul (Rod shaped) ayay leedahay, ma jacela oxygen-ta (Anerobic), waxay samaysataa dahar adkaysi (spores).

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada cudurka Necrotic enteritis sababto *C. perfringens*, kuma faafto Gudbin toos ah: digaagu digaag kale oo unugul si toos ah uguma gudbin karaan. Balse waxay ku faaftaa gudbin dadban: sida carada, digada digaagga (feces) iyo alaabta digaagga oo ay ku jirto bakteeriyada *C. perfringens* haddii ay cunaan digaagga, bakteeriyada *Clostridium perfringens* waxay si dabiici ah ugu nooshahay xiidmaha digaagga waxa ay cudurka keentaa oo kaliya marka unugyada difaaca cuduro hoos dhigaan, sida shuban dhiiga digaaga (Coccidiosis), Mycotoxicosis, Salmonellosis iyo Ascaridiasis. Waxaa cudurka digaagga unugleeyo waa walwalka iyo isbadalka kadiska ah ee lagu sameeyo calafka digaagga.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waa 1–3 maalmood.

Digaaggu si kadis ah ayay u dhintaan, digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa niyad-jab, daal, rabatitaanka calafka oo yaraata, baalasha oo rifrif ma, shuban madow, digaagga weyn waxay yareeyaan waxsoosarka ukumaha.

Heerka dhimashada: waa 2%-50%.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib marka la furo digaagga dhintay waxaa lagu arkaa xiidmaha xigaaga dareere madow oo ku jiro, ur aad u qarmuun, mindhicirka oo dhumuc yeesha, iyo Gudaha xiidmaha waxaa ku dheggan lakab huruud ah. Xuubka gudaha xiidmaha oo gebi ahaan burbura, beerka waxaa laga yaabaa inuu yeesho dhibco cad, halka xaaladaha daran lagu arko xuubka epithelium-ka oo go'aya (sloughing) meelaha qaarkood.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Baaritaan Qiyaaseedka (Tentative diagnosis) waxaa lagu saleeyaa calaamadaha cudurka iyo baaritaanka gowrac-ka dib. Haddii la rabo bakteeriyada in la xaqiijiyo bakteeriyaada aya la koriyaa (culture**).**

Cudurada is shabahaan: Coccidiosis iyo Ulcerative enteritis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Doxycycline hyclate 200mg, 250-600g ayaa lagu qasi 1000liter oo biyaha digaaga cabayaan 3-5 cisho. Ama

Oxytetracycline Hcl 200mg, 40g ayaa lagu qasi 100-150liter oo biyaha digaagu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

Sulfamethazine-Trimethoprim dareere 1ml ayaa lagu qasi 5liter biyaha cabayaan muddo 5 cisho ah. Ama

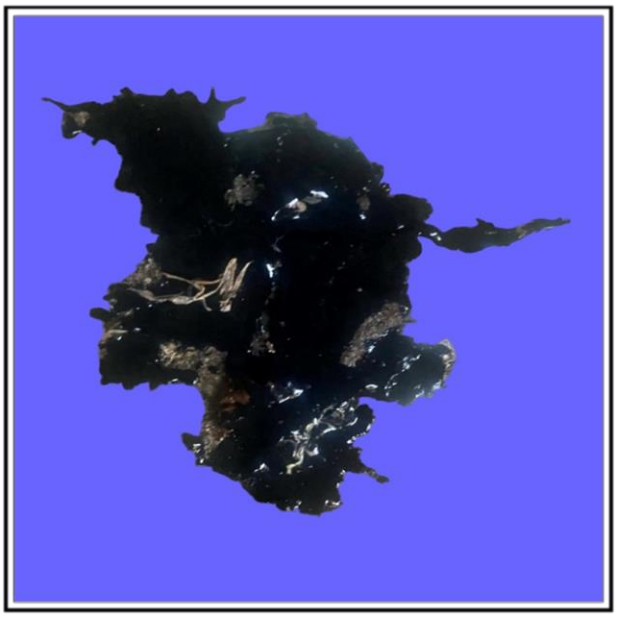
Enrofloxacin 10mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho ama

Amoxicillin 150 mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Erythromycin, 500mg/ galloon biyaha muddo 7 cisho ah.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

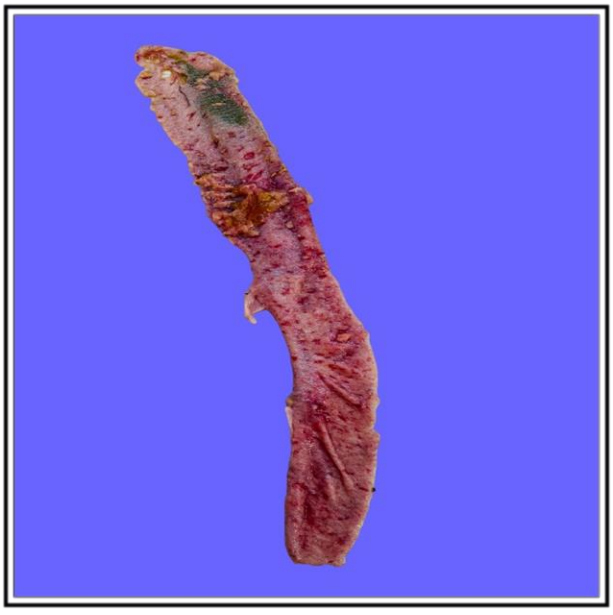
Maaree shuban dhiiga digaagga **(**Coccidiosis), ka ilaali xerada qoyaanka, maaree walwalka digaagga, ilaali nadaafada xerada digaagga, sii biyo nadiif ah iyo calaf iskudheelitiran.



Jaan.127. **Necrotic enteritis**
Digaaggu wuxu dhigaa ama saxarooda shuban madow ah.

Jaan.128. **Necrotic enteritis**
Xiidmaha waxa lagu arkaa xumbo waa calamad gaar u ah.

Jaan.129. **Necrotic enteritis**
Gudaha xiidmaha waxaa ku dheggan lakab huruud ah, Xubin furis.



Jaan.130. **Necrotic enteritis**
Dhiig bax iyo lahaanssho lakab huruud ah ee xiidmaha digaagga.

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Chronic respiratory disease (CRD) waa Cudur daba-dheerada ee ku dhaca hab-dhiska neef-mareenka gaar ahaan marinnada hawada (airsacs) digaagga, xamaamka, ceelajoogta iyo digriinka, wuxuu ku keenna khasaare weyn xeryooyinka ganacsiga ee digaagga dhala ukumaha iyo digaagga hilibka -dhaylada.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurka chronic respiratory waxaa laga helaa aduunka oo dhan, magacyada kale cudurka loo yaqaano waa Mycoplasmosis, Infectious sinusitis iyo Mycoplasma gallisepticum.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka chronic respiratory waxaa sababa bakteeriyo, duulka *Mycoplasma* sinjiga keenna cudurkan waa *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, bakteeryada *Mycoplasma* maleh gidaar unug cell wall sidaad-darteed bakteeryada *Mycoplasma* waa mida ugu yar bakteeriyada, qaabkoodu waa isbeddel badan (pleomorphic) yahay, xaaladu Cudurka chronic respiratory hadday adkaato complicated (CCRD) bakteeriyada *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* waxaa weheliso *E-coli* ama fayrasyada ku dhaco hab-dhiska neefmareenka digaagga.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Digaaggada buktaa waxay bakteeriyada *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* u gudbisaa ukunta ay dhasho, qaabkani waa qaabka ugu muhiimsan ee Cudurka chronic respiratory ugu gudbo digaagga.

Gudbin toos ah: waxaa u ku faafa hawada, isku neefsashada digaagga ama haddii digaagga lagu la xereeyo xerada digaag qabo cudurka ka dibna ay wadagaan cunto iyo biyo, saxaro digaaga leh cudurka wasakhaysay.

Gudbin dadban: cudurkan waxaa faafin karo dadka iyo alaabta digaagga.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: waxay u dhaxaysaa 4 maalmood ilaa 3 toddobaad.

Jii-jiilayaasha: calaamadaha lagu arko digaagga yar-yar waa shanqadhid (rattling), hindhisid iyo neefsashada oo dhibto digaagga yar-yar.

Digaaga waawayn: calaamadaha lagu arko digaaga waawayn waa qufac, hiinraag, hindhisid, afka ka neefsasho, duuf biyo ah, ilin, indho barar (sinusitis), isku soo ururid (huddling), culayskooda

oo hoos u dhaca (caatoobid), joojinta cuntada iyo waji barar, madax ruxid. Digaagga ukumaha dhalay (laying) waxaa hoos u dhaca waxsoosarka ukumaha.

Heerka dhimashada: Cudurka chronic respiratory heerka cudurku (morbidity) waa mid aad u sareeyo halka heerka dhimashadu (mortality) aad u hooseyo haddii cudurkale uusan wehelin.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Digaagga marka uu dhinto haddii lagu sameeyo baaritaanka gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa caabuq iy xab isjiidjiidanayo (sticky) xuubka gudaha ee hunguriga cad (trachea), faraca hunguriga (bronchi) iyo marinnada hawada (airsacs), xumbo, waxaa kale lagu arkaa caabuqa sambabka digaagga. Xaaladu cudurka chronic respiratory hadday jiidmato complicated CRD (CCRD) lakab adag oo cad ayay yeeshaan wadnaha, beerka iyo marinnada hawada (Thick layer of white fibrin).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Baaritaanka cudurka chronic respiratory waxaa lagu ogaaada soyaalka digaagga, calaamadaha cudurka iyo baarista gawrac-kadib. Xaqiijinta bakteeriyada *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* waxaa loo isticmaal ELISA iyo PCR.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Qoormaroojiyaha (Newcastle disease), Hargabka shimbiraha (Avian influenza), il-goofka digaagga (Infectious coryza) iyo burukiitada digaagga (Infectious bronchitis).

Daaweynta Cudurka

Tylosin 0.5g ayaa lagu qasi hal liter oo biyaha ama qaado Tylosin 20% ayaa lagu qasi 2liter oo biyaha digaaggu cabayaan muddo 3-5 cisho. Ama

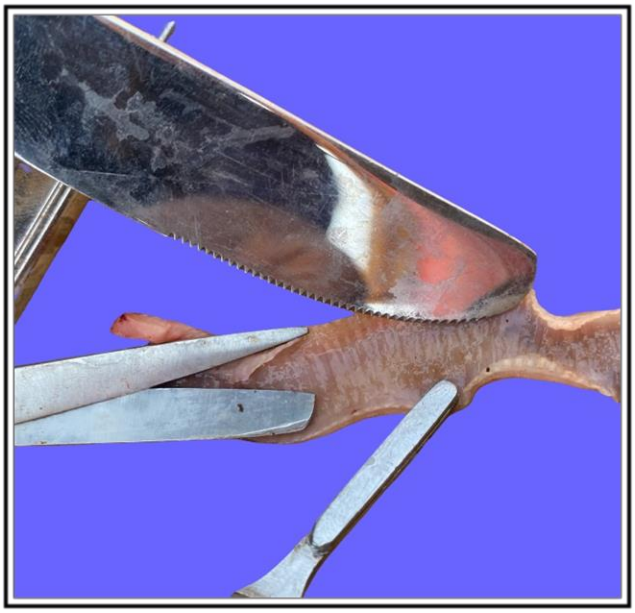
Enrofloxacin dareere ah 10mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

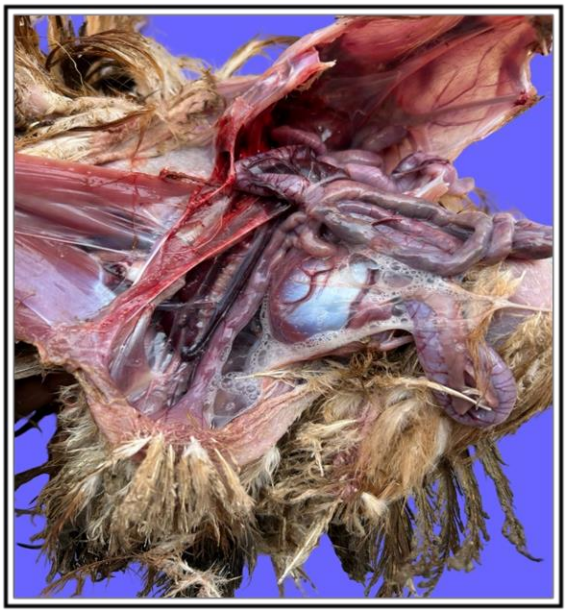
Ka soo iibsashada digaagga xero cudurka chronic respiratory aan lahayn, in la yareeyo boodhka xerada digaagga, ka ilaali digaagga inaad ku xareeysid xero cidhiidh ah, sii hawo ama neecaw ku filan digaagga, samee xayndhaab adag oo aad kaga hortagaysid geermiska (biosecurity) oo talaal digaagga.

Jaan.131. **Chronic respiratory disease**
Digaagga waxa lagu arkaa ilin, Indho barar (sinusitis).

Jaan.132. **Chronic respiratory disease**
Digaagga wuu hiinraag, hindhisid, afka ka neefsasho iyo neefta ku dhegto.



Jaan.133. **Chronic respiratory disease**
Xab isjiidjiidanayo (sticky) ayaa lagu arkaa xuubka gudaha ee hunguriga cad, Xubin furis.



Jaan.134. **Chronic respiratory disease**
Xumbo ayaa lagu arkaa marinnada hawada (airsacs) iyo ubucda.

GANGRENOUS DERMATITIS

Gangrenous dermatitis waa cudur dilaa ah oo ku dhaco maqaarka iyo nudaha digaagga dhaylada (broiler) iyo dagiiranka gaar ahaan da'da 4 todobaad, waxaa kaloo inta badan cudurku Gangrenous dermatitis lagu arkaa digaagga ugubka ah ee u dhexeeyo 16 iyo 19 todobaad jira, xiliga kuleelaha ayuu cudurku dhaca wuxuu leeyahay samayn dhaqaale aad u weyn.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Gangrenous dermatitis waxa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan balse wuxuu ku badanyahay gobolada kuleelaha ah, magacyada kale ee cudurka loo yaqaano waxaa ka mid ah Necrotic dermatitis, Clostridial dermatitis, Gangrenous cellulitis, Gangrenous dermatomyositis iyo Gas edema disease.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Gangrenous dermatitis waxaa sababa bakteeriya Gram –positive –ah, duulka *Clostridium*, sinjiga keenna cudurkan waa *Clostridium septicum* iyo *Clostridium perfringens.* Waxaa kaloo wehelin kara bakteeriyooyin kale sida *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* iyo *Pasteurella multocida.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Bakteeriyada *Clostridium* waxay ku nooshahay carada, digada digaagga, boodhka iyo cuntada wasakhaysan markaas waxay jidhka ka soo gashaa dhawaac maqaarka digaagga haddii u ku yaalo, waxa kaloo bakteeriyada *Clostridium* si caadi ah ugu nooshahay maqaarka digaagga waxay sababta cudurka marka unugyada difaacu hooseyo (Immunosuppression).

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: 24 sacadood way ka yartahay.

Digaaggada cudurka leh waxaa lagu arkaa niyad-jab, qandho, tabar-dari, rabitaanka calafka oo yaraato, dhac-dhac (ataxia), dhimasho 24 sacadood gudaheed.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Waxaa lagu arkaa maqaarka baalasha, bowdada iyo feedhaha digaagga dhiigbax aad u madow iyo qoyaan, waxa kaloo lagu arkaa dhiig-bax maqaarka hoostiisa (hemorrhagic beneath the skin)**,** barar biyo leh oo dhiig ku jiro (blood-tinged edema)**.**

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Baaritaanka cudurka Gangrenous dermatitis waxaa lagu ogaaadaa soyaalka digaagga, calaamada ha cudurka iyo baarista gawrac-kadib.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Doxycycline hyclate 200mg, 250-600g ayaa lagu qasi1000 liter oo biyaha digaaga cabayaan 3-5 cisho. Ama

Erythromycin, 500mg ayaa lagu qasi gallon biyaha muddo 7 cisho ah. Ama

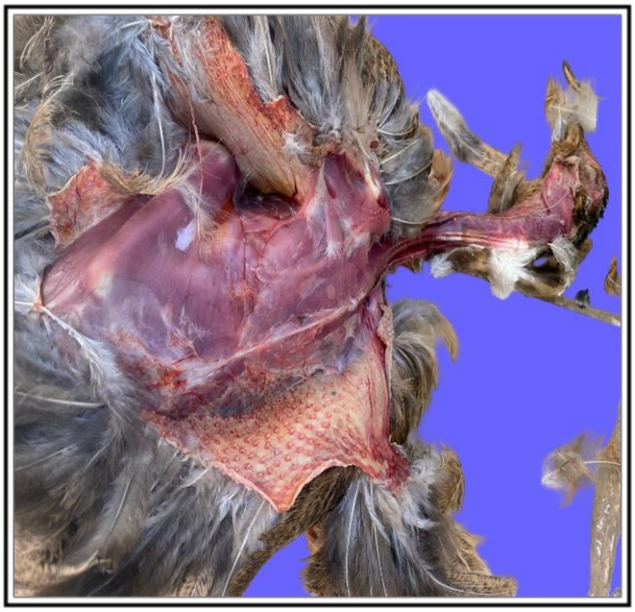
Amoxicillin 150 mg, 100g ayaa lagu qasi 100liter oo biyo ah mudada 3-5 cisho.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Ka fogaanshaha ciriiriga badan (overcrowding), ilaalinta nadaafada, maareynta digada digaagga, ka hortagga dhaawacyada (prevention of trauma), xakamaynta is-cunista digaagga (controlling cannibalism), ka saarista digaagga dhintay si joogto ah (removing dead birds regularly) iyo ka tallaalida digaagga cudurrada fayraska ee hoos u dhiga difaaca jirka (vaccination against immunosuppressive viral diseases).

Jaan.135. **Gangrenous dermatitis**
Nabaro dhiig leh ayaa lagu arkaa maqaarka digaagga.

Jaan.136. **Gangrenous dermatitis**
Nabarada dhiiga leh waxaa lagu arkaa maqaarka baalasha digaagga.



Jaan.137. **Gangrenous dermatitis**
Dhiig-bax ayaa lagu arkaa maqaarka digaagga hoostisa.

Jaan.138. **Gangrenous dermatitis**
Dhiig-bax ayaa ka muuqdo maqaarka digaagga.

QAAXADA SHIMBIRAHA

Avian tuberculosis waa cudur dilaa ah oo daba-dheeraada aayarna faafa, Qaaxada shimbiraha waxaa sababa bakteeriyadda loo yaqaan *Mycobacterium avian* inta badan cudurkan wuxuu ku dhacaa hab-dhiska neefmareenka dhamaan shimbiraha balse cudurka qaaxada waxaa u nugul digaaga hal sano jirka ah halka boolanboolada u adkaydsato cudurka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Qaaxada shimbiraha waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka qaaxada waxaa sababa bakteeriya *Mycobacterium*, saddex sinji ayaa leedahay sinji kastan noole gaar ah ayuu saameeyaa.

Mycobacterium avian waa sinjiga shimbiraha ku dhaca.

Mycobacterium TB waa sinjiga dadka oo kaliya ku dhaca.

Mycobacterium bovis waa sinjiga lo'da iyo dadka ku dhaca.

Awooda adkaysiga jeermiska qaaxada: *Mycobacterium avian waxa ay u adkaystaa kuleelka, huurka, qaboowga, qaleelka,* acid, alkali-ka iyo geermise dilaayaasha sidaas-darteed waxa ay carada ku noolaan kartaa sanado badan.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Mycobacterium avian waxa ay ku faaftaa hawada ama isku neefsashada digaaga, digaaga oo la kulma shimbiro qabo qaaxada, digaaga buko oo mid fayow meel lagula xereeyo, digaaga oo la kulma doofar qabo qaaxada, khaakhada qof TB qabo oo digaagu cuno iyo qalabka cuntada amase biyaha oo wasakhaysan.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Muddo soo shacbixida cudurku: todobaado ilaa bilo.

Miisaanka digaaga oo hoos u dhaca, lafta sakaarka oo banaanka u soo baxda, shuban, digaaga wuu xafashaa ama waxsoosarka ukumaha hoos u dhaca, dhutin, dhoorka iyo kolmaha digaaga waxa ay noqdaan cadaan wayna yaraadan ugu dambayna Dhimasho.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib waxaa lagu arkaa digaaga boga oo isku dhega ama macaluul (emaciation), Furuurucyo cadcad (Granulomas) ayaa lagu arkaa beerka, beer-yarta, mindhicirada iyo dhuuxa lafaha sidoo kale beerka iyo beer-yarada way bararaan.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaan karaa iyadoo baaritaan tijaabeed la sameeyo sida, tijaabada tuberculin (tuberculin test), tuberculin test waxaa lagu duraa kolamaha digaaga 0.2ml of purified protein derivative (PPD) tuberculin of *M aviam* kadibna 24 ama 48 sacadood ayaa la eega kolomaha digaaga haddii aad aragtid meeshii aad ku turuqday oo bararsan, digaagaasi wuu qabaa cudurka haddii ay barari waysana ma qabo cudurka, waxaa kaloo lagu ogaan karaa Rapid agglutination test.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Black head disease iyo Marek's disease.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Ma haboona daawo in la siiyo shimbiraha qaba cudurka qaaxada.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Cudurka qaaxada ma laha talaal looga hortago, ka taxadarida Geermiska (biosecurity), ilaalinta nadaafada, shabaqa, dhamaan xerada ka saarida digaaga, ku buufinta geermis-dilaayaasha qalabka digaaga iyo guriga digaaga, ka ilaali digaagu inuu la falgalo shimbiraha duurjoogta ah iyo ka gurida guriga digada digaaga maalin kasta.

Fiiro-gaar ah: cudurka qaaxadu waa cudurada xoolaha laga soo qaado (zoonosis) iska ilaali isticmaalna af-saab (mask).

3. CUDURRADA FUNGUSKA (FUNGAL DISEASES)

ASPERGILLOSIS

Aspergillosis waa oof-wareenka fungus-ka, cudurkan wuxuu ku dhacaa dhamaan shimbiraha gaar ahaan wuxuu ku badan yahay digaagga iyo dagiiranka wuxuuna sameeyaa hab-dhiska neef-mareenka shimbiraha, dhirta, xoolaha iyo dadku way u nugul yihiin il-ma aragtida sababa Cudurka Aspergillosis.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Cudurka Oof-wareenka fungus-ku waxaa laga helaa dhammaan adduunka oo dhan balse cudurkan wuxuu ku badan yahay wadamaada hareeraha dhulbaraha (tropical countries) gaar ahaan xilliyada kululaha.

Waxaa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa cudurka Oof-wareenka fungus-k*a* (Aspergillosis) waa fungus bahda cudurka keenna waxaa la yidhaahda *Aspergillus fumigatus.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Aspergillus fumigatus waxaa uu heer-kulka caadiga ah ku koraa digada digaaga, alaabta digaaga, cushka (nest), cuntada iyo biyaha digaaga waana ilaha caabuqa (source). Waxaa kaloo u ku faafaa neef-qaadashada hawo leh fungus-ka iyo xidhiidhka toos ah.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Jii-jiilayaashu: xanuunku waa ku soo bood (acute), digaaga yar-yar neefsashada oo dhibta, neef-tuurid, hiinraag (gasp), cunista cuntada oo yaraata, mar-mar waxaa lagu arkaa qalal (paralysis) iyo miyir beel, heerka dhimashada digaaga yar-yar waxa ay gaadha 50%.

Digaaga waawayn: xanuunku wuu dabo-dheerada (chronic), digaaga waxaa dhibka neefsashada ama neeftaa ku dhagta, digaagu wuxuu yareeyaa cunto cunista, dubka (skin) digaaga oo madoobaada, haraad, dhuubasho, qayb yar oo ka mid ah digaaga qabo cudurka waxaa lagu arkaa calaamadaha hab-dhiska dareen wadayaasha sida qoorta oo qaloocata, dhac-dhac iyo gariir. heerka dhimashada digaaga waawayn waa mid hooseya waana 5%.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Haddii baadhitaan lagu sameeyo xubnaha digaaga marka la gawraco ka dib waxaa lagu arkayaa sambabka, hunguriga cad, xiidmaha kuus furuuruc ah oo labeen oo kale ah (creamy colored nodules) mar-marna furuuruca waxaa lagu arki karaa maskaxda iyo indhaha digaaga.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu garan karaa cudurka Oof-wareenka *fungus-ka* calaamadihisa iyo Baaritaanka Gawrac-ka dib, haddii la rabo in la xaqiijiyo waxaa la korin karaa fungus-ka iyadoo loo isticmaalayo fungal medium (Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar).

Cudurada is shabahaan: Newcastle disease iyo Colibacillosis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

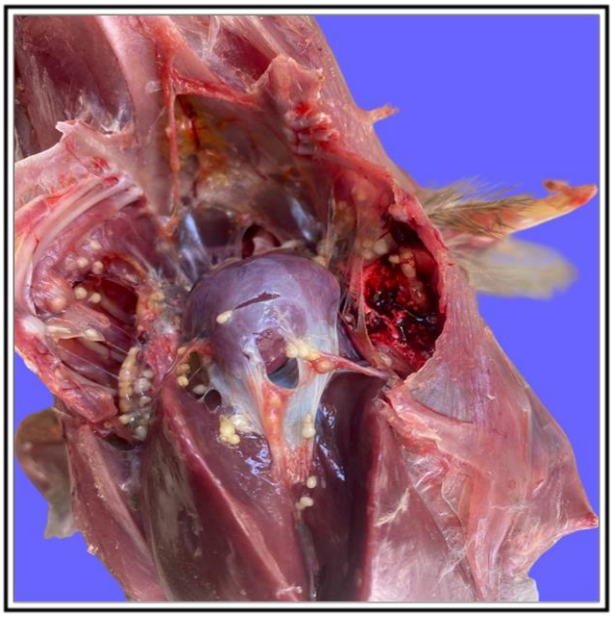
Faa'iido ma leh daaweynta digaagga qabo cudurka Aspergillosis.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

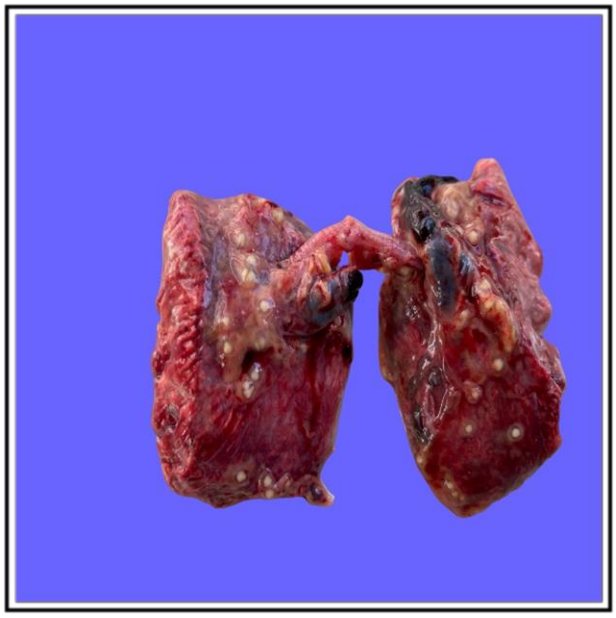
Si joogta ah u nadiifi cushka, maalin kasta ka gur ukumaha cushka, ku buufi germis-dile guriga iyo alaabta digaaga, dadku waxay ka qaadan digaaga cudurkan **(**zoonotic) markay digaagu ku neefsadaan shaqaalaha sidaa-darteed waa in ay xidhaan af-saab (mask) si ay uga hortagaan inuu Aspergillosis ku dhaco.

Jaan.ca139. **Aspergillosis**
Jiiq-jiiqlaha neefsashada oo dhibta,
neef-tuurid, hiinraag (gasp).

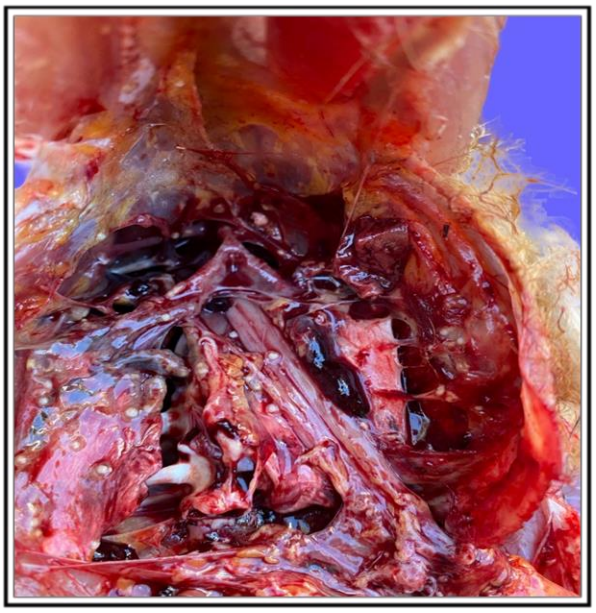
Jaan.140. **Aspergillosis**.
Digaaga waxaa dhibka neefsashada ama neefta
ku dhagta.



Jaan.141. **Aspergillosis**
Kuus furuuruc ah ayaa ku yaal
Wadnaha digaagga.



Jaan.142. **Aspergillosis**
Kuus furuuruc ah ayaa ku yaal
Sambabka digaagga.



Jaan.143. **Aspergillosis**
Kuus furuuruc ah ayaa ku yaal saablayda digaagga.

Jaan.144. **Aspergillosis**
Kuus furuuruc ah ayaa ku yaal beerka iyo midxinta digaagga.

CABEEBKA SHIMBIRAHA

Avian candidiasis waa caabuq ku dhaca jidhka meelihiisa jilicsan gaar ahaan xuubka axalayda (mucus membrances) sida kiish (Crop), afka iyo dhuunta dhamaan shimbiraha, wuxuu ku badanyahay caabuqan digaaga iyo digirinka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: waa adduunka oo dhan, magacyada kale ee loo yaqaano waa Thrush, Crop mycosis iyo Sour crop.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxa sababa cabeebka shimbiraha germs-ka khamiiriyaha (yeast) oo ka mid ah fungus-ka loo yaqaano *Candida Albican, fungus-kan* wuxuu jacelyahay inuu ku koro meelaha qoyan ee diiran.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Candida Albican waxa uu ka mid yahay ilma aragtida si caadi ah iskaga nool (normal flora) hab-dhiska dheefshiidka balse wuxuu ka mid yahay caabuuqyada loo yaqaano (opportunistic pathogens) oo ah ilma aragti jidhka iskaga nool ee aan dhib keenin balse marka difaaca jidhku daciifo keenna xanuun (ka faa'idaystayaal) Waxaa sababa inuu difaaca jidhku daciifo waa cuduro, nafaqodarro, si joogta ah u siinta digaag daawooyinka antibiotics iyo daawooyinka corticosteroids.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Digaaga qabo cudurka cabeebka wuxuu joojiyaa cunista calafka digaagga, misaanka oo hoos u dhaca, korimada digaaguna hoos ayay u dhacdaa, niyad-jab, tabar-daro, baalasha oo rifrifma, caabuq ku dhaca kiishka digaagga, bararida iyo balaadhasho kiishka digaagga (crop), ur, dhibco cadcad oo ka muuqda gudaha afka digaagga.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Digaagga marka lagu sameeyo baarista gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa buufsanaanta kiishka digaagga (crop), marka la furo xuubka kiishka, iyo afka waxaa lagu arkaa lakab jaalle ilaa caddaan u eg (pseudomembrane)**.** Muuqaalka nabarradan badanaa waxaa lagu tilmaamaa mid u eg gadhoodh (crud-like) ama caano fadhiyo. Kiishka waxaa ku jira calaf khamiiray.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaan karaa sooyaalka digaaggadaha calaamadaha iyo baaritaanka gawrac-kadib.

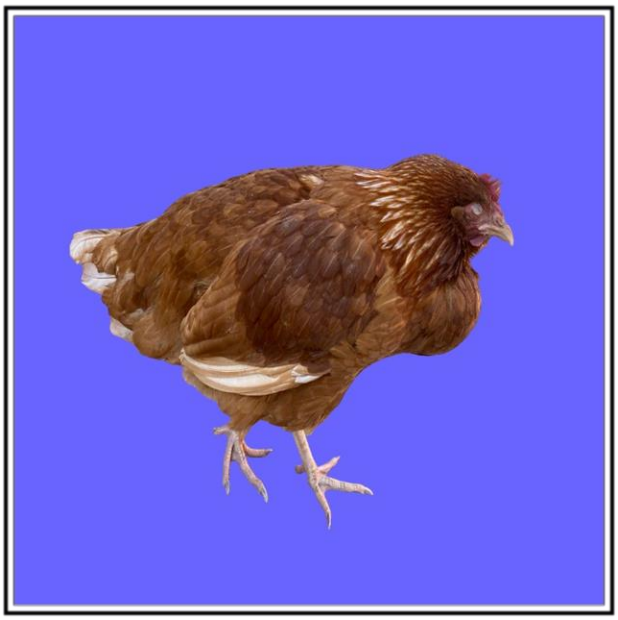
Cudurada is shabahaan: Furuqa shimbiraha, Vitamin A deficiency iyo Infectious laryngotrac heitis.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Copper sulfate xaddiga 0.05% oo lagu daro biyaha. Sidoo kale waxaa la isticmaali karaa dawooyinka ka hortagga fangaska (antifungals) oo lagu daro calafka ama biyaha sida Nystatin, Parconazole, iyo Ketoconazole.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Ilaali nadaafada iyo faya-dhowrka, ka fogow isticmaalka antibiyootikada muddo dheer**,** sii digaagga biyo nadiif ah iyo calaf cusub, yaree walbahaarka (stress) iyo ciriiriga xad-dhaafka tirada digaagga (overcrowding)**.**



Jaan.145. **Avian candidiasis**
Bararida iyo balaadhasho kiishka digaagga (crop).

Jaan.146. **Avian candidiasis**
Ur, dhibco cadcad oo ka muuqda gudaha afka digaagga.

Jaan.147. **Avian candidiasis**
Buufsanaanta kiishka digaagga (crop) waxay gaar u tahay cabeebka digaagga

Jaan.148. **Avian candidiasis**
Baarista gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa buufsanaanta kiishka digaagga (crop).

AFLATOXICOSIS

Aflatoxicosis waa sun sababta kansar (carcinogic) kuna dhaca digaagga marka ay cunaan calaf ay ku jirto sun la yiraahdo aflatoxin. Suntan waxaa soo saara fangasyo sida *Aspergillus flavus* iyo *Aspergillus parasiticus*. Fangasyadani badanaa waxay ku koraan hadhuudhka sida galleyda, lawska iyo sarreenka marka si xun loo kaydiyo.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhann gaar ahaan waxaa ku badanyahay gobolada kulalada ah iy meela qoyan leh, waa dhibaato caafimaad oo guud (public health concern) oo si weyn uga jirta dunida, gaar ahaan wadamada soo koraya (developing countries).

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa Aflatoxicosis waa fungus, *Aspergillus flavus* iyo *Aspergillus parasiticus.*

Waxyaabaha fududeeya koritaanka fangaska waxaa ka mid ah: Qoyaanka badan ee calafka digaagga, heerkul kulul, kaydin calafka digaagga oo aan wanaagsanayn iyo calaf caaryo leh (mold).

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka Aflatoxicosis waxa ay digaaggaduhu ka qaadan marka ay cunaan calaf leh sunta fungusyada *Aspergillus flavus* iyo *Aspergillus parasiticus.*

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Digaagga leh cudurka Aflatoxicosis calamadiisa waxa ka mid ah: dhimasho degdeg ah, digaagu calafka ma cunaan ama cuno yari, miisaanka digaagga hoos u dhaca, korimo xumo, isku ururid, tabar-darro, waxsoosarka ukumaha oo yarata, difaaca jirka oo daciifa gariir, suuxdin, dutin (lameness)**.** iyo dhimasho kordha haddii cudurku daran yahay.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Digaagga marka lagu sameeyo baarista gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa weynanshaha iyo huruud noqoshada beerka, beer subag (fatty liver) iyo dhiig bax yar (haemmorrhages) beerka.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Baaritaanka cudurka Aflatoxicosis waxaa lagu ogaada calaamadaha iyo baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib, haddaa la rabo in la xaqiijiyo waxaa la cabiraa heerka sunta fungaska ee calafka ku jirto.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Infectious bursal disease, Newcastle disease, Fatty liver syndrome iyo Vitamin E deficiency.

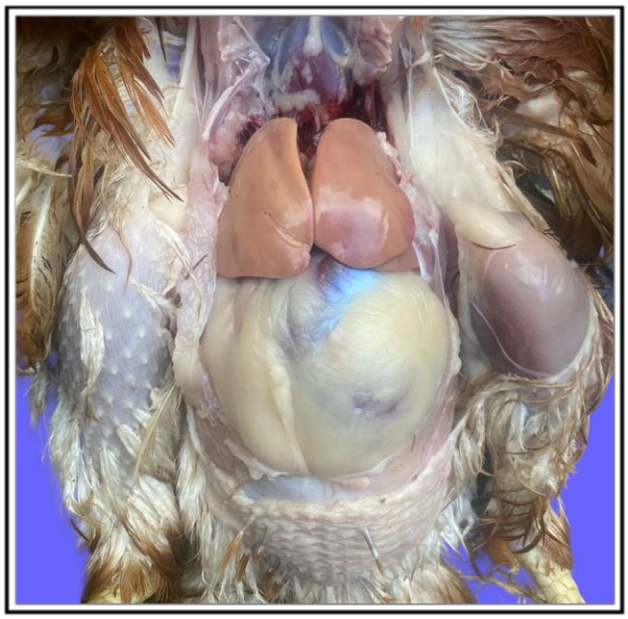
Daaweynta Cudurka

Sii daawooyin kaalmato ah sida daawooyinka vitamin E iyo selenium, waxa kaloo siisaa fiitamiino A, D, K iyo fiitamiin B complex**,** waxay ka caawiyaan difaaca jirka iyo soo kabashada beerka, Ku dar electrolytes iyo antioxidants biyaha si loo yareeyo stress-ka iyo dhaawaca beerka.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Soo iibsashada calaf ama raashin nadiif ah (Purchase clean feedstuff), ku kaydi calafka ama rashinka digaagga meel qalalan oo hawo leh**,** Ha isticmaalin raashin qoyan ama duug ah, ka hor isticmaalka raashin qoyan qoraxda ku qalaji (Sun drying), si joogto ah u nadiifi bakhaarada calafka digaagga.

Jaan.149. **Aflatoxicosis**
Digaaggu lugaha ayuu ka kici waayaa, dhutin (lameness)**.**



Jaan.150. **Aflatoxicosis**
Huruud noqoshada beerka digaagga.

Jaan.151. **Aflatoxicosis**
Beer subag (fatty liver) iyo dhiig bax (haemmorrhages) ayaa lagu arkaa beerka.

Jaan.152. **Aflatoxicosis**
Weynanshaha iyo huruud noqoshada beerka, beer subag (fatty liver).

CAMBAARTA DIGAAGGA

Dermatophytosis waa cudur daba dheerado oo ku dhaco maqaarka digaagga, inta badan dhoorka iyo macasha digaagga, xamaamka (pigeon) iyo shimbiraha kale, cudurku waxa ku badan yahay digaagadaha wadaniga (backyard chickens). Cudurka Dermatophytosis waxa uu u gudbi karaa binu aadmiga (zoonotic).

Baahitaanka cudurka: waa dunida oo dhan gaar ahaan wuxuu ku badan yahay digaagga wadaniga ah (backyard poultry) waxaa kale oo u ku yar xeryaha digaagga ganacsiga**.** Magacyada kale Cambaarta digaagga loo yaqaano waa favus, ringworm iyo dhoorka cad (white comb).

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa cudurka cambaarta digaagga (Dermatophytosis) waa fungus singiga cudurka keenna waxaa la yidhaahda *Trichophyton megnini.* Waxyaabaha kordhiya cudurka waxaa ka mid ah: nadaafad xumo, cidhiidhi (overcrowding)**,** qoyaanka badan, hawo xumo (poor ventilation) iyo nafaqo xumo.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Cudurka cambaartu waxuu ku faafaa gudbin toos ah; digaaggu cudurka u nugul haddii taabasho la sameeyo digaagga qabo cudurka cambaarta. Waxaa kaloo uu ku faafaa gudbin dadban; taabasho dadban oo lala yeesho shimbiro kale, xayawaan ama dad cudurka qaba, Carrada ama walxo wasakhaysan (fomites) sida alaabta calafka (feeders), kabaha iyo dharka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Caabuqa fangaska wuxuu ku bilaabmaa dhibco yar yar oo cad oo ka soo baxa dhoorka digaagga, kadibna wuu fidaa oo noqdaa dhibco waaweyn cad. Dhoorka iyo macasha waxay noqdaan kuwo qolof iyo nabaro leh (crusty and scabby)**.** Baalasha ayaa daata, waxaana ku samaysma qolof agagaarka toobooyinka baalasha (feather follicles)**.** Marka nabarradu boqsadaan waxaa ka muuqdo qolof madow, Xaaladaha aadka u daran, fungusku wuxuu weerari karaa meelaha baaluhu ka baxaan (feather follicles) wuxuuna sababi karaa cudur guud oo jirka ah (systemic disease)**.**

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaadaa cudurka cambarta digaagga calamadaha digaagga ka muuqdo sheybaadh ahaana xoqa maqarka (skin scraping) ayaa slide lagu dul shubaa kadibna waxaa lagu daraa dhibco 10% KOH muunad ka dibna ku eeg weynaysada (microscope). Xaqiijinta funkuska waa in la koriyo (culture) ilma aragtada funguska.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Fowl Pox (dry form), Cnemidocoptes mites iyo Vitamin A deficiency

Daaweynta Cudurka

Isticmaal daawooyinka fangaska (antifungal) sida miconazole, mari iodine ama copper sulphate solution meelaha cudurka leh.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Ka Saar digaagga qabo cudurka xerada, ilaali nadafada, nadiifi oo Jeermiska ka dil guriga digaagga, yaree cidhiidhiga (overcrowding), alaabta si joogto ah u nadiifi.

Jaan.153. **Dermatophytosis**
Dhibco yar yar oo cad oo ka soo baxa dhoorka digaagga.

Jaan.154. **Dermatophytosis**
Dhoor iyo macasha digaaggu waxay noqdaan kuwo cad.

4. CUDURRADA DULINNADA (PARASITIC DISEASES)

SHUBAN DHIIGA

Coccidiosis waa cudur protozoan ah kuna dhaco digaagga, waana cudurka ugu badan, samayn dhaqaalena ku keenna xeryooyinka digaagga deegaanka Soomaalida, si joogta ah ayuu cudurka Coccidiosis u dilaaca xili roobaadka. Cudurkani waxaa u nugul digaagga yar-yar, sababtoo ah difaaca-jirka (immunity) ayaa hooseya.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka shuban dhiiga waxaa sababa protozoa ka tirsan dirta *Apicomplexa* gaar ahaan bahda *Eimeriidae.* Duulka *Eimeria* sinjiyadaha cudurka keenna waxaa ka mid ah *Eimeria tenella, Eimeria acervuline, Eimeria maxima, Eimeria necatrix, Eimeria brunetti, iyo Eimeria mitis.*

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Digaaggu wuxuu qaada cudurka shuban dhiiga marka uu liqo oocysts (ugxaanta dullinka) ku jirta cuntada, biyaha, saxarada iyo allaabta kale ee lagaga shaqeeyo xerada digaagga. Qoyaanka, nadaafad xumada, ciriiriga xerada digaagga (overcrowded houses) iyo hawo xumadu waxay kordhiyaan faafitaanka cudurka shuban dhiiga.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Calaamadaha ugu muhiimsan ee cudurkani leeyahay ayaa ah: in digaaga lagu arko saxaro dhiig weheliso, baalal rifrifan oo digaagadu yeelato, dhiig la'aan, tabar-darro, digaagada oo aad moodo mid hurudda ama daalan wakhti kasta, misaanka oo hoos u dhaca iyo ragaasid.

Noocyada Coccidiosis

Cudurka Coccidiosis wuxu leeyahay laba nooc;

1. **Shuban dhiiga xiidmaha dhexe**

Caecal coccidiosis waxaa sababto *Eimeria tenella,* calaamada lagu arko waxaa la mid ah Tabar-darro, baalasha oo rifrifma, miisaanka oo hoos u dhaca, ragaasid, weyd (emaciation), dhimasho badan iyo shuban dhiig leh.

2. **Shuban dhiiga xiidmaha**

Intestinal coccidiosis waxaa sababto *Eimeria necatrix*, calaamada Badanaa waxaa lagu arkaa dig aagga waaweyn, miisaan hoos u dhac, shuban dhiig leh, heerka dhimashadu mararka qaar wuu hooseeyaa.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka lagu sameeyo baaritaanka gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arkaa dhiig bax xiidmaha digaagga, dhiig ayaa ka buuxsamo xiidhmaha dhexe digaagga (caeca), buufnaanta xiidmaha dhexe (ballooning). Xiidmaha waxaa ku jira dhiig xinjiroobay (clotted blood).

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Cudurka shuban dhiiga waxaa lagu ogaada calaamadaha digaagga, baarista gawraca-kadib iyo sheybaadhka saxarada digaagga si loo arko ugxaanta dullinka.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Ulcerative enteritis, Histomonosis iyo Newcastle disease virus (NDV).

Daaweynta Cudurka

Amprolium HCl, 20% 5g ayaa lagu qaasaa 4liter oo biyaha digaaggu cabayaan muddo 5-7 malmood ah. Ama,

Sulphadimidine sodium 100mg/kg BW, 1g ku qasa 1-2liter oo biyaha cabaayaan digaagu muddo 5-7 malmood ah.

Toltraxuri 25 mg, 7mg per kg body weight ama 100 ml ugu qas 100liter oo biyaha cabayaan digaagu muddo 5-7 malmood ah.

Diclazuril 25 mg, 0.3 mg per kg body ugu dar calafka digaagga muddo 5-7 malmood ah, Ama,

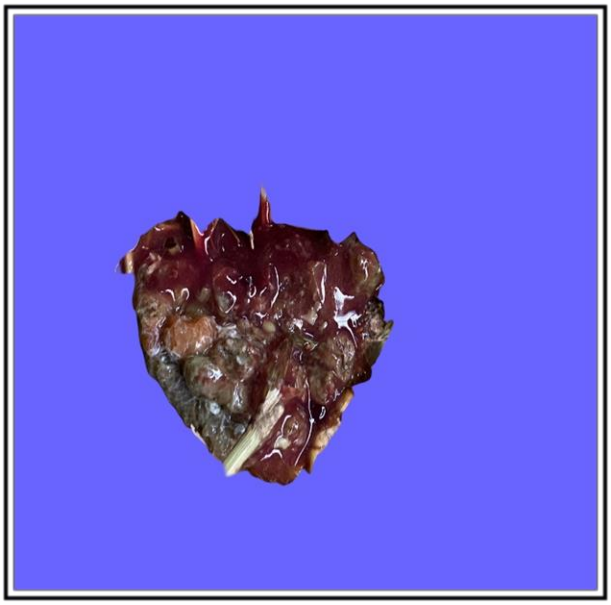
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Nadiifi oo jeermis dile ku buufi guryaha digaagga ka hor inta aan digaagga cusub la keenin. Si joogto ah u nadiifi weelasha cuntada iyo weelasha biyaha**,** Iska ilaali ciriiriga (overcrowding**)**, iska ilaali xerada inay qoyanaato, Isticmaalka anticoccidial feed additives iyo in aan loo ogolaan shimbiraha duur-joogta ahi in ay la wadaagaan cuntada iyo biyaha diggaaga xerada ku jira.

Cudurka shuban dhiiga si aad uga hortagtid waa talaali kartaa digaagga.

Jaan.155. **Coccidiosis**
Baalal rif-rifan oo digaagu yeelato, qaab fadhigan ayaa lagu arkaa.

Jaan.156. **Coccidiosis**
Digaaggu wuxuu dhiga bilowga ama inta hore ama saxarooda shuban huraad ah.

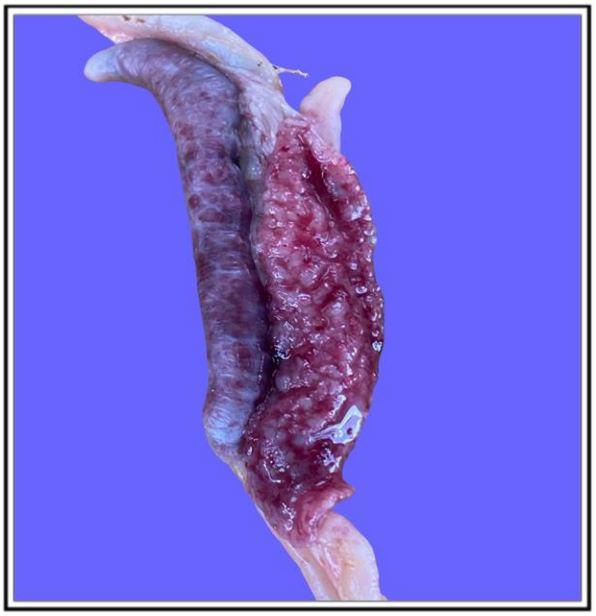


Jaan.157. **Coccidiosis**
Digaaggu wuxuu dhiga ama saxarooda shuban dhiig weheliyo.

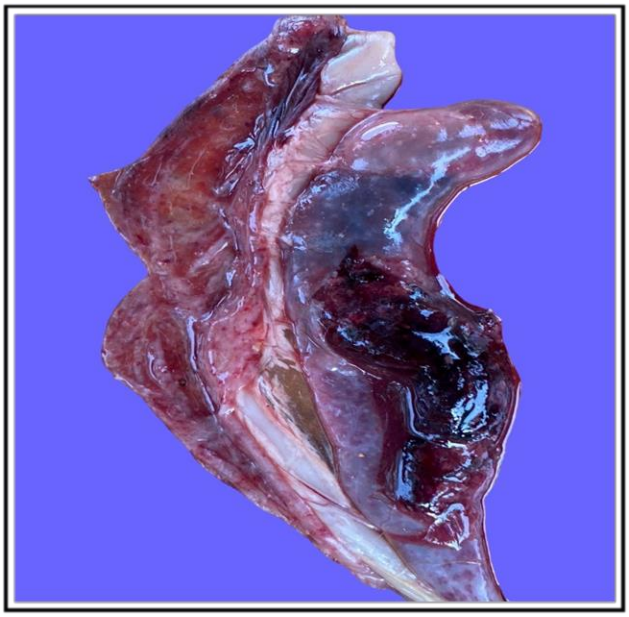
Jaan.158. **Coccidiosis**
Dhiig ayaa ka buuxsamo xiidmaha dhexe digaagga.

Jaan.159. **Coccidiosis**
Buufnaanta xiidmaha dhexe (ballooning) digaagga.

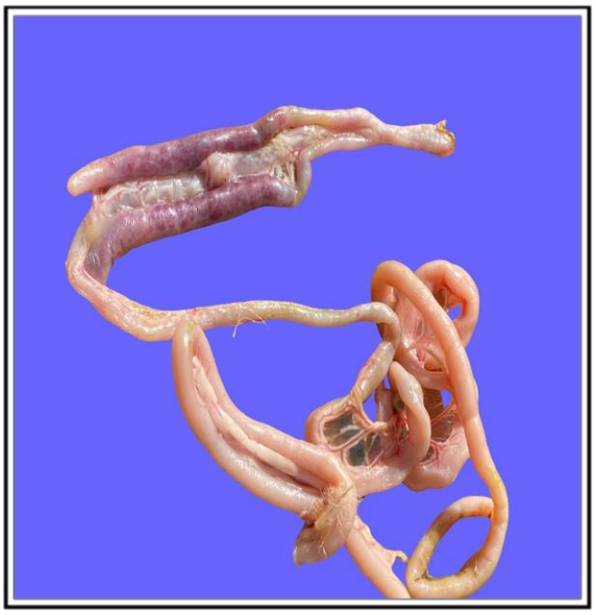
Jaan.160. **Coccidiosis**
Marka la furo xiidmaha dhexe digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa dhiig xinjirobay.



Jaan.161. **Coccidiosis**
Gudaha xiidmaha dhexe waxaa lagu arkaa dhiig, Xubin furis.



Jaan.162. **Coccidiosis**
Dhiig iyo dhig xinjiro ah ayaa ka soo bax xiidmaha dhexe.



Jaan.163. **Coccidiosis**
Madhnaanshaha xiidmaha yar iyo xiidmaha weyn ee digaagga.

Jaan.164. **Coccidiosis**
Xiidmaha digaagga wax saxaro ah ku ma jirto kaliya dhiig ayaa ku jira.

Jaan.165. **Coccidiosis**
Cadaan noqoshada xubnaha digaagga gaar ahaan beer-yarta.

Jaan.166. **Coccidiosis**
Dhiig ayaa ku jira xiidmaha dhexe digaagga.

BIIJADA SHIMBIRAHA

Trichomoniasis waa cudur faafa kaas oo saameeya qaybta sare ee hab-dhiska dheefshiidka shimbiraha, badanaa wuxuu ku dhacaa xamaamka iyo qoolleyda mararka qaar wuxuu ku dhacaa digaagga iyo digiirinka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan, magacyada kale cudurka biijada la yidhaahdo Canker, frounce iyo Avian trichomonosis.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Cudurka Biijada shimbiraha waxaa sababa protozoa ka tirsan dirta *Trichomonadida* gaar ahaan bahda *Trichomonadidae* duulka *Trichomonas* sinjiga cudurka keenna waxaa la yidhaahda *Trichomonas gallinae* waa Protozo aad u yar yar (cabirkoodu yahay 5 ilaa 20 µm), waxayna leeyihiin qaab oval ama wareegsan. Waxay ka tirsan yihiin noocyada leh jeedaalka (flagella).

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Biijada shimbiraha wuxuu ku faafaa taabasho toos ah iyo waxyaabo wasakhaysan. siyaabaha ugu badan ee uu ku faafo waa biyo wasakhaysan, calaf wasakhaysan, shimbiraha waaweyn oo afka ka quudiya kuwa yaryar (Af ugu gurid), xiriir toos ah oo u dhexeeya shimbiraha buko iyo kuwa caafimaadka qaba, weelasha cuntada iyo biyaha oo la wadaago, shimbiraha duurjoogta ah, gaar ahaan xamaamyada iyo qoolleyda oo cudurka u gudbiya digaagga, dulinku wuxuu si fiican ugu noolaan karaa meelaha qoyan, laakiin muddo dheer kuma noola jirka dibaddiisa. Nadaafad xumo iyo ciriiri badan ayaa kordhiya faafitaanka cudurka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Calamadaha cudurka biijada shimbiraha waxa ka mid ah nabaro ku samaysma qawlalka afka (labada dacal ee afka shimbiraha), ur afka ka soo baxa, nabaro jaalle ama caddaan ah oo afka, hunguriga ama kiishka (crop) ku samaysma, dheecaan afka ka yimaada, digaagga waxaa dhibto liqida calafka, daal iyo tabar daro, miisanka digaaga oo hoos u dhaco, neefta oo digaagga dhibta marka cudurku sii xumado.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib waxaa lagu arka nabaro huruud ama caddaan ah oo adag (cheese-like) ayaa ku yaalo gudaha afka, cunaha, hunguriga iyo kiishka digaagga, boogo gudeed iyo caabuq ayaad ku arki unugyada, marka la furo kiishka digaagga (crop) ur qadhmuun ayaa ka soo baxdo. **Xaaladaha daran:** nabarradu waxay gaari karaan beerka iyo xubno kale. Caatoobid iyo fuuqbax ayaa lagu arki karaa digaagga leh biijada shimbiraha.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaadaa cudurka biijada shimbiraha calaamadaha cudurka gaar ahaan nabarrada qawlalka afka ku jira.

Daaweynta Cudurka

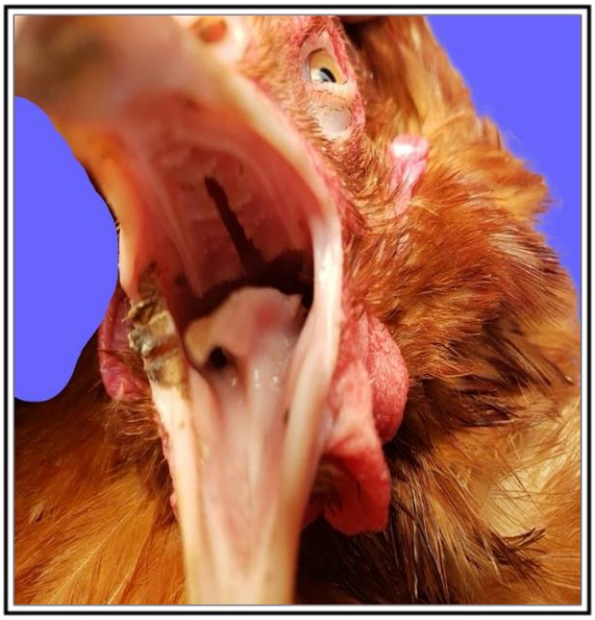
Metronidazole 10-30mg/kg po q12.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

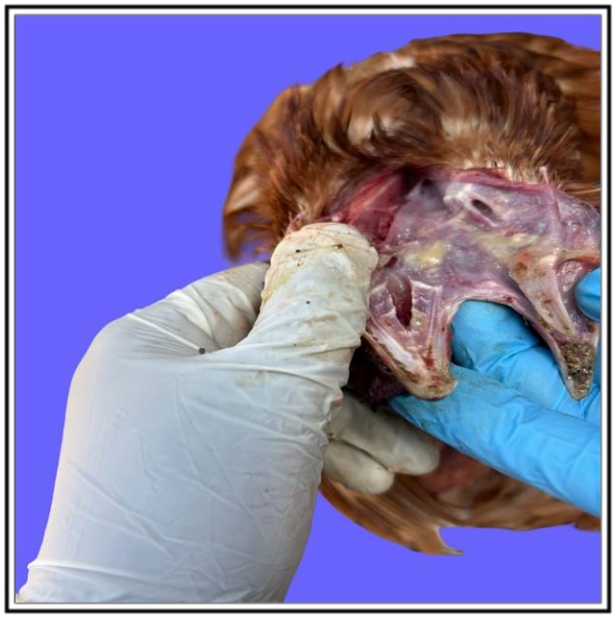
Si joogto ah u nadiifi meelaha biyaha, ka fogow ciriiriga, ka ilaali cuntada iyo biyaha wasakhda, xakamee xamaamka iyo shimbiraha duurjoogta ah inay digaagga la wadaagaan calafka ama biyaha.

Jaan.167. **Trichomoniasis**
Gudaha afka xamaamka waxaa ku yaalo huuro nabar ah.

Jaan.168. **Trichomoniasis**
Cunista calafka ayaa dhibto digaagga.



Jaan.169. **Trichomoniasis**
Nabaro huruud ama caddaan ah oo adag (cheese-like) ayaa ku yaalo qawlalka afka.



Jaan.170. **Trichomoniasis**
Huuro ayaa ku taalo dalqada iyo hunguriga Digaagga.

GOORYAAN WAREEGSANE

Ascaridiasis waa cudurka ugu badan ee saamayn dhaqaale ku leh xeerooyinka digaagga, kaasi oo uu sababo gooryaan. Waxa kaloo loo yaqaan gooryaanka murduxan**.**

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa cudurka keenno Gooryaan wareegsane la yidhaado *Ascaridia galli*. Dherarkoodu wuxuu gaadhaa 3- 15cm. *Ascaridia galli* waa gooryaanka ugu dheer ee ku nool xiidmaha yar (small intestine) ee digaagga iyo shimbiraha kale wuxuuna ka nuugga nafaqada.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Digaagadu haday cunto saxarada, calaf iyo biyo leh ugxaanta gooryaanka *Ascaridia galli*.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Calaamadaha digaagada leh cudurka waxaa lagu arkaa misaanka oo hoos dhaco, cunista calafka oo yaraata, tamar yari, daal, hoos u dhaca dhalmada ukumaha hadday dhashana waxay dhashaa ukun yar kuwa shimbiraha leg, baalsha oo rifrifma, xiidmo xiran (intestinal blockage), dhiig la'aan, digaagu wuxuu dhigaa shuban oo ku jiro gooryaan *Ascaridia galli,* dhimasho.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baarista gowrac ka dib waxaa lagu arkaa marka la furo xiidmaha yar-yar ee digaaga gooryaanka *ascaridia galli* iyo sidoo kale xiidmaha oo barara.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu gartaa cudurka Gooryaan wareegsaneha digaaga calaamada cudurka ugaarka ah iyo taariikh nololeedka digaaga, si loo xaqiijiyo gooryaanka cudurka keena waxaa loo baahanyahay shaybaadh saxarada si loo ogaado ugxaanta gooryaanka.

Cudurada is shabahaan: Capillariasis (gooryaan duneed) iyo Gooryaanka xiidmaha dhexe (Heterakiasis).

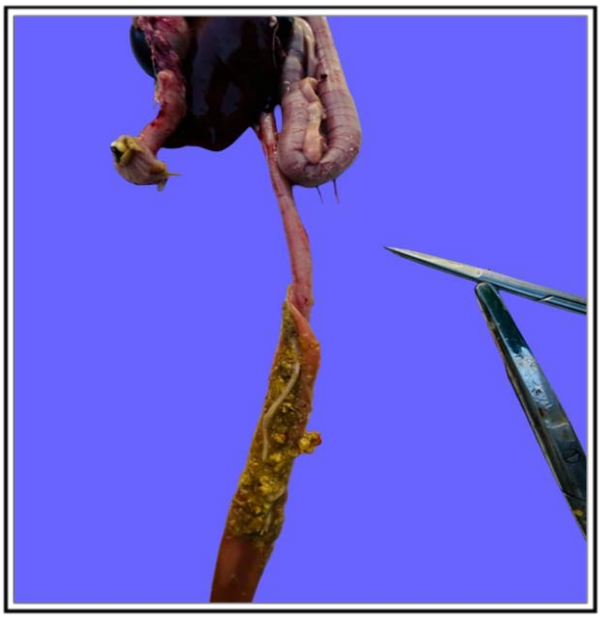
Daaweynta Cudurka

Piperazine citrate 100g, hal gram waxaad ku qastaa hal liter oo biyaha digaaggu cabayaan muddo laba cisho ah. 7-14 cisho kadibna daawada Piperazine citrate marlabad sii.

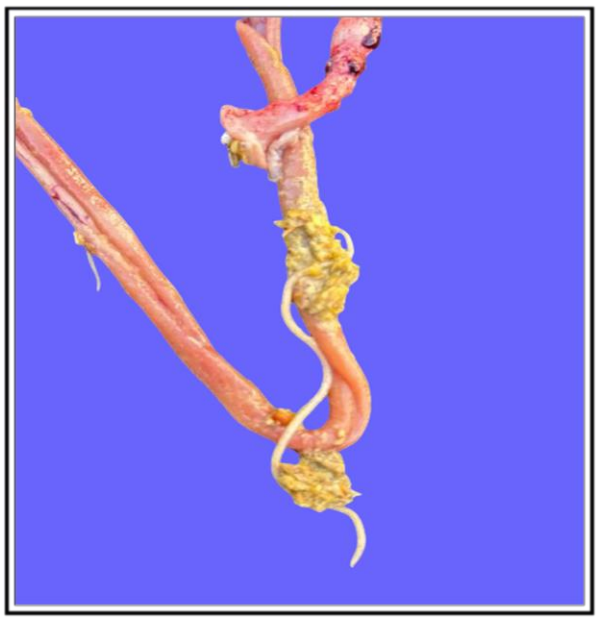
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Si joogta gooryaanadan uga dil (deworm) saddex bilood mar, iska ilaali cidhiidhiga, iska ilaali qoyaanka xerada digaagga, xerada digaagga digada (feces) ka Saar, nadaafada xerada digaagga ku dadaal, Sii digaagga biyo naadif ah iyo calaf isku dheeli tiran, Iska ilaali inaad isku dhex darto digaagado isku da' ahayn.

Fiiro gaar ah: *Ascaridia Gali* ma ah zoonosis (binu aadmigu kuma dhaco) madamoo yahay Species-specific parasites digaagga ayuu gaar ku yahay.

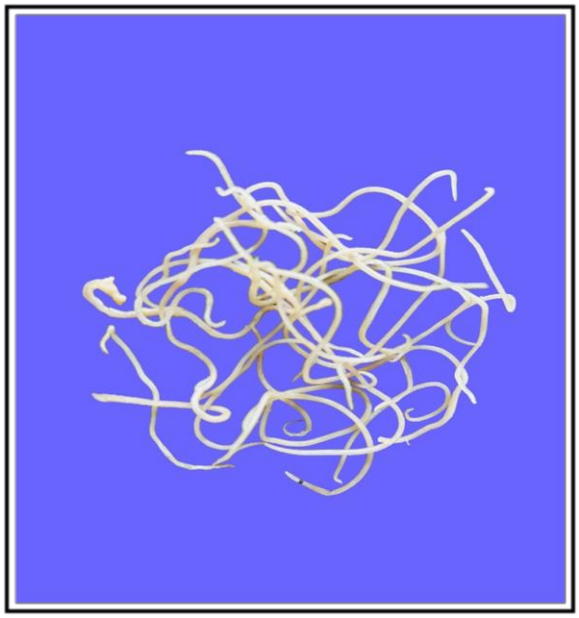


Jaan.171. **Ascaridiasis**
Gooryaan wareegsane waxaa lagu arka gudaha xiidmaha yar.



Jaan.172. **Ascaridiasis**
Marka la furo xiidmaha yar-yar waxa lagu arkaa gooryaanka.

Jaan.173. **Ascaridiasis**
Ascaridia galli waa gooryaanka ugu dheer ee ku nool xiidmaha yar.



Jaan.174. **Ascaridiasis**
Badnaanshaha gooryaanku waxay sababtaa xiidmo xiran (intestinal blockage).

GOORYAAN MARARAALE

Cestode (tapeworm), gooryaan mararaalaha, waxa jirkoodu u qaybsamaa qaybo isle'eg oo la yiraahdo maraaro (proglottid), Gooryaankani waa labeeb, midkasta oo ka mid ah maraar gooryaan (Proglottid) waxaa ku jiro xubno taran oo dhan oo isugu jira labood iyo dheddigba.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan. Gooryaankani wuxuu ku badanyahay hab dhaqashada qadiimka ah kaasi oo digaaggu si xor ah u qadhaabsanayaan cuntada, waxay cunaan cayaayaanka soore u ah gooryaan mararaale, nasiib wanaagse aad ayuu ugu yaryahay habka casriga ee dhaqashada digaagga maadaamooy digaagu xero ama qafis ku xereesanyihiin, cunida cayaayankuna aad u hoosayso.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Waxaa sababa gooryaan maraaralaha, sinjiyada *Raillietina tetragona*, *Raillietina echinobothrida* iyo *Davainea proglottina*.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Gooryaan mararaale wuxuu leyahay meerto nololeed dadban (indirect life cycle). Digaagga leh Gooryaan mararaale wuxuu dhigaa saxaro ay wehliso maraaro (Proglottid) kadibna ugxaanta ayaa dibada uga soo baxdo, ugxanta waxaa cuno soore dhexe (intermediate hosts) sida gooryaan dhuleedka (earth worms), xaaxeeyada (snails), kabajaanka (grasshoppers), quraanjada (ants) iyo daqsiga (house fly). Digaaggu wuxuu qaadaa marka uu cuno cayayaanada soore dhexe (intermediate hosts) ah.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa daal, tabar-darro, miisaan lumis, ragaasid ama koriimo xumo, wayd, waxsoosarka ukumaha oo yarato iyo xiidmo xidhan.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baaritaanka gawrac- kadib waxaa lagu arkaa marka la furo xiidmaha gooryaan mararaale qaangaadh ah ama maraaro (proglottid), xiidmo xidhan iyo dhiig bax mindhicirada digaagga.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaada gooryaan mararaale waxaa saxarada lagu arka maraaro (proglottid).

Daaweynta Cudurka

Niclosamide - 75 mg/Kg b wt.

Fenbendazole - 5 mg/Kg b wt.

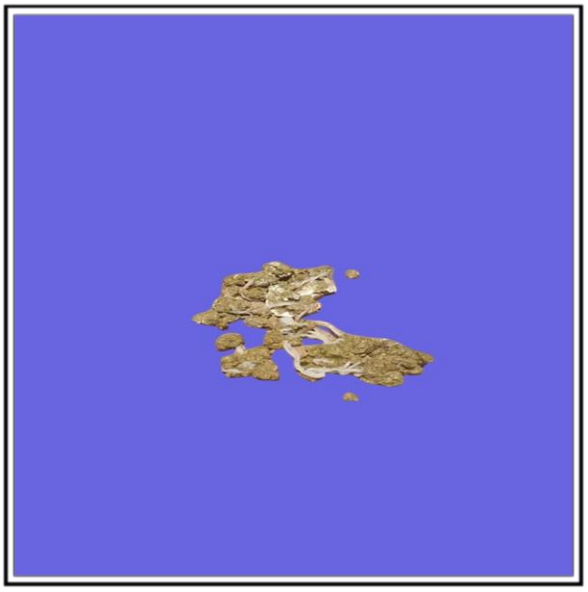
Aricoline hydrobromide (Arica nut).

Praziquantel - 15 mg/Kg b wt.

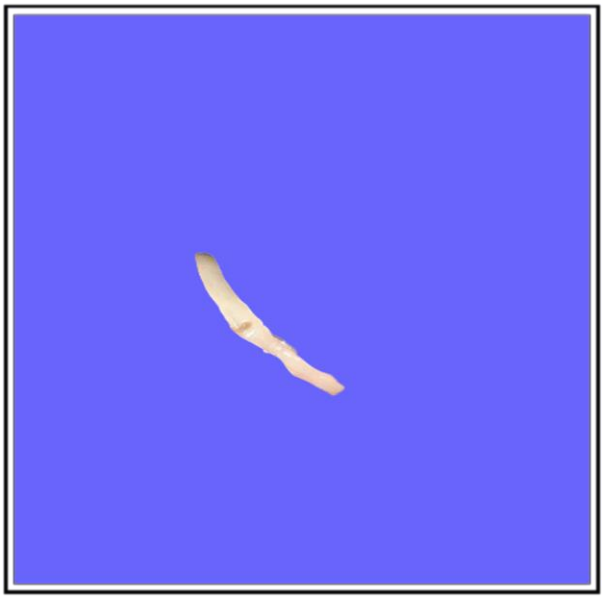
Closantel - 7.5 mg/Kg b wt.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Xakamee cayayaanka sooreha dhexe ah, nadiifi xerada digaagga sidoo kale, samee jadwal joogto ah oo gooryaan-dilid ah (deworming).



Jaan.175. **Cestodiasis**
Digaaggu wuxu dhiga saxaro ay wehliso maraaro (proglottid).



Jaan.176. **Cestodiasis**
Maraaro (proglottid), gooryaan mararaalaha digaagga.

QIRINQIIR

Echidnophaga gallinacean waa boodo ama tagfi (flea) dhiig-nuugo ah oo ku dhaca digaagga iyo shimbiraha kale. Midabkoodu yahay bunni-cas ilaa madow, Baalal ma laha (wingless), wuxuu ku dhegaa meelaha aan lahayn balaasha sida dhoorka, macasha, hareeraha indhaha iyo wajiga. Waxuuna ku badanyahay digaagga wadaniga ah ee dawlad degaanka somalida.

Abla'ableyn

Qirinqiir waa dulin dibadeed (ectoparasite) oo ku dhaca digaagga, boqortooyada xayawaanka (*Animalia),* qaybta *Arthropoda*, gacalka cayayaanka *(Insecta*) dirta boodada *(Siphonaptera),* bah da *Pulicidae*, duulka *Echidnophaga*, sinjiga Qirinqiir *(Echidnophaga gallinacean).*

Baahitaanka

Adduunka oo dhan gaar ahaan waxaa ugu badan gobolada kulaylaha leh (tropical zones), Waxaa sidoo kale loo yaqaan boodada digaagga **(**hen flea) ama sticktight flea.

Soore

Qirinqiir wuxuu kudul noolaan karaa xayawaanka iyo shimbiro badan korkooda waxaana loo yaqaan hosts (soore). Sooraha ugu badan waa shimbiraha, gaar ahaan: digaagga, degirinka, xamaamka, celaljoogta iyo shimbiraha kale duuurjoogta ah. Mararka qaarkood wuxuu ku dhici karaa: Eeyda, bisadaha, doofaarka, bakayleha iyo fardaha, xitaa dadka ayuu qaniini karaa, laakiin dadka ma aha soore muhiimsan.

Meerto Nooleed

Meerto nooleedka Qirinqiirku wuxuu leeyahay 4 marxaladood.

1. **Ugxan**

Dhediggu waxay dhigtaa ugxan badan ka dib marka ay dhiig nuugto. Ugxantu badanaa waxay ku dhacaan ciidda ama guriga digaagga. Ugxaantu waxay dillaacaan 2–5 maalmood gudahood haddii deegaanka diiran yahay.

2. **Caydi**

Ugxantu waxay isu beddelaan caydi aan lahayn lugo. Caydigu wuxuu ku noolaanayaa dhulka, qashinka, iyo meelaha wasakhda ah. Wuxuu cuna: qashin organic ah saxarada qirinqiir kale, Marxaladdani waxay socotaa qiyaastii 1–2 toddobaad.

3. **buulley**

Caydigu wuxuu sameeyaa cocoon (buul) wuxuu isku baddalaa buulley. Pupa-du waxay ku jirtaa qashinka ama ciidda. Marxaladdani waxay qaadan kartaa 1–2 toddobaad ama ka badan iyadoo ku xiran heerkulka.

4. **Qaan-gaar**

Qirinqiirku wuxuu ka soo baxaa buulka wuxuuna raadiyaa soore (host) digaag ama xayawaan kale si uu dhiiga uga quuto wuxuuna ku dhegaa: indhaha agtooda, doorka iyo macasha digaagga.

Calaamadaha

Qirinqiirku wuxuu ku dhegaa meelaha aan baalasha lahayn sida hareeraha indhaha, wajiga, afka iyo sanka agtooda, doorka, macasha iyo qoorta digaagga waxaa oo ka nuugga dhiigga, digaaggada leh qirinqiirka waxaa calamada oo lagu arkaa cuncun, dhiig yari, cadaanshada doorka iyo macasha, walwal iyo cunista calaf oo yaraata ka dibna macaluul ayaa digaaggu u dhintaan, sido kale qirinqiirka badan ee indhaha agtooda ah waxay digaagga ku sababaan nabaro iyo indho la'aan. Jiiqjiqalaashu way u dhinta.

Baaritaanka

Waxaa lagu ogaada indho-indhaynta digaagga, aragga qirinqiirka oo ku dhegan hareeraha indhaha, doorka iyo macasha digaagga.

Daaweynta

Gacanta kaga gur qirinqiirka, ka dib Mari daawo dhiiqo ah oo antibiotic ah si ay ugu hortada bakteeriyada wehelin karto, Mari Vaseline (petroleum jelly), faasliintu waxay xannibtaa neefsiga qirinqiirka, taas oo daciifinaysa ama dili karta, waxay fududeysa ka saarista qirinqiirka, waxay ka ilaalisaa maqaarka dhaawaca inuu soo gaaro.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Si loo xakamayo qiirinqiirka waa in la daaweeyaa digaagga iyo deegaanka labadaba isku mar. Buufi xerada digaagga, kuna buufi Organophosphates, Carbamates, Pyrethrins iyo Pyrethroids, kagur digadda digaagga, ka badal kashkaashka (litter) xerada digaagga, iskailaali inaad digaaggaha wadaniga ah ku dhex dartid digaagga faranjiga ah maadoomo digaaggu yahay sideha qirinqiirka.

Jaan.177. **Echidnophaga gallinacean** Qirinqiirka ayaa ku dhegan dhoorka, hareeraha indhaha iyo luqunta.

Jaan.178. **Echidnophaga gallinacean** Qirinqiirka ayaa ku dhegan hareeraha sanka jiiq-jiiqlaha.

Jaan.179. **Echidnophaga gallinacean** Qirinqiirka ayaa ku dhegan hareeraha indhaha digaaggad wadani ah.

Jaan.180. **Echidnophaga gallinacean** Digaagga wadaniga ah waxa ku dhegan qirinqiir badan.

Jaan.181. **Echidnophaga gallinacean**
Digaaggad bovans brown waxaa ku dhegan qirinqiir.

Jaan.182. **Echidnophaga gallinacean**
Macasha iyo hareeraha indhaha waxaa ku dhegan qirinqiir.

Jaan.183. **Echidnophaga gallinacean**
Digaaggad Potchefstroom Koekoek waxaa ku dhegan qirinqiir.

Jaan.184. **Echidnophaga gallinacean**
Digaagada yar ee bovans brownka ah waxaa ku dhegan qirinqiir.

KUD KUDEHA DIGAAGGA

Argas persicus waa shilin jilicsan, waana dulin dibaddeed (ectoparasite). waxay ku nooshahay dildilaacyada derbiyada xerada digaagga iyo cufka. Habeenkii ayay soo baxdaa si ay u nuugto dhiiga digaagga, marka ay qaangaar tahay: dhererkeedu waa 6 ilaa 9 mm, midabkeedu waa huruud-bunni ilaa casaan khafiif ah ka hor inta aysan dhiig nuugin markay dhiiga nuugto kadib: waxay isu beddeshaa midab buluug ah, taasoo keentay in loogu yeero tukhaan buluug "Blue bug".

Abla'ableyn

Kud kude waa dulin dibadeed (ectoparasite) oo ku dhaca digaagga, boqortooyada xayawaanka *(Animalia),* qaybta *Arthropoda*, gacalka *Arachnida* dirta shilinta *(Ixodida)* bahda *Argasidea*, duul ka *Argas* sinjiga kud kudeha digaagga *(Argas persicus).*

Baahitaanka kud kudeha digaagga waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan balse waxuu ku badan yahay deegaan kuleelaha. Kud kudeha digaaggu waxaa uu jacel yahay inuu dhiiga ka nuugo, soorena waxaa u ah digaagga, turkey, qoolley iyo shimbiro kale.

Meerto Nooleed

Argas persicus (Kud kudeha digaagga) wuxuu ku dul noolada sooreyaal badan. Shilinta digaaggu waxay ku dhashaa ugxanta dildilaaca derbiyada xeradda iyo cufka (nest) digaagga muddo yar ka dib ugxantu way dilaacdaa waxayna isku badashaa caydi lix addin ah (Six-legged larvae), caydigu markuu helo soore kowaad: digaagga ama shimbir wuxuu ka nuugga dhiiga marka uu dhargo wuxuu ku noqdaa dildilaaca derbiyada xeradda iyo cufka (nest) digaagga, intaas ka dib caydi lix addin ah wuxuuna isku badalaa koronkor (nymph).

Koronkortu waxay raadsataa soore labaad, dhiigana way ka nuugta, sooreha kowaad iyo sooreha labaad wuxuu noqon karaa soore isku mid ah ama sooreyaal kala duwan ka dib koronkortu markay quudato dhiiga waxay ku noqtaa dildilaacyada derbiyada xerada iyo cufka waxayna isku badashaa qaan-gaar (adult). Shilinta digaaggu waxay quudataa habeenkii, maalintiinta waxa ku dhuumataa dildilacyada derbiyada xerada digaagga.

Calaamadaha

Cuncun maqaarka ah: digaagga oo aan degganayn, gaar ahaan habeenkii, Is-qaniinid iyo is-xoqid badan, baalasha oo daato, daal iyo tabar-darro, dhaqdhaqaaq yar, calaf diid (rabitaanka cuntada oo yaraada), Miisaan dhimis iyo koritaan liita, dhiig-yaraan (Anemia), hoos u dhaca waxsoosarka ukumaha, xaalado daran → dhimasho (gaar ahaan digaagga yar yar).

Cudurada Gudbiso

Shilintu *Argas persicus* waxay gudbin kartaa cudurro badan sida: Avian spirochetosis, Salmonella pullorum, Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma meleagridis, Salmonella gallinarum, Aegyptianella pullorum, avian encephalomyelitis, avian leucocytozoonosis, West Nile virus iyo Borrelia anserine.

Baaritaanka

Waxaa lagu ogaadaa calaamadaha sida is xoqa joogtada ah ee digaagga iyo baalasha oo daata, baaritaanka xerada digaagga, dildilaacyada derbiyada, meelaha ay digaaggu fadhiistaan (xoorka) iyo cufka si aad u helshid shilinta.

Daaweynta

Coumaphos 20% ku buufi xerada digaagga gaar ah dildilaacyada derbiyada iyo cufka.

Permethrin 10% ku buufi xerada digaagga gaar ah dildilaacyada derbiyada iyo cufka, si toos ah ha ugu dul buufin digaagga korkisa.

Malathion ku buufi xerada digaagga gaar ah dildilaacyada derbiyada iyo cufka.

Carbaryl (sevin) 80% ku dul buufi digaagga

Sodium fluoride powder, budadan Mari jidhka digaagga.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Nadiifi xerada digaagga si joogto ah, ka Saar saxarada iyo kashkhaashka (litter), yaree ciriiriga (overcrowding)**,** Dayactirka xerada (housing), Xir dildilaacyada derbiyada iyo sagxadda, Isticmaal rinji ama lime (whitewash) si loo daboolo derbiyada.

Jaan.185. **Argas persicus**
Kudkudaha digaaggu wuxuu leeyahay Siddeed lugood.

Jaan.186. **Argas persicus**
Argas persicus waa shilin jilicsan, waana dulin dibaddeed (ectoparasite).

QARANJO

Cutaneous Knemidokoptosis (scaly leg disease) waa cudur uu sababo dullin dibadeed (ectoparasite) il ma aragti ah oo ku dhaca maqaarka addinada ama lugaha digaagga wadaniga ah, digriinka, daa'uuska iyo shimiraha duurjoogta ah, waxaanu addinada u yeela jidhif (qolof adag). Waxuu ku badanyahay digaaggadaha waweyn.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan.

Waxa Sababa Cudurka

Qaranjo (Cutaneous Knemidokoptosis) waxaa sababo dhamiijo *(mite)* sinjiga *Knemidocoptes mutans,* waa ili ma aragti ku nool gudaha maqaarka lugaha digaagga iyo shimbiraha.

Faafitaanka Cudurka

Dhamiijada digaagga *(Knemidocoptes mutans*) waxay ku faaftaa digaagga dhexdiisa taabashada tooska digaagga leh qaranjo. Waxaa soo galiya xerada digaagga cudurka marka hore: ku soo dhexdarka digaagga leh cudurka qaranjada, is dhexgalka digaagga iyo shimbiraha duurjoogta ah iyo Jiirka.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Calaamadaha lagu arko digaaggada leh cudurka waa cun cun, jidhif, lugaha oo qolof noqda, addinada oo barara, haddii u muddo dhamiijada digaagga *(Knemidocoptes mutans*) hayo waxay ku sababtaa inay cidiyihu ka dhacaaan ka dibna dhutin (lameness), dhamiijada digaagga waxaa sababta in bakteeriyada (secondary bacterial infections) ay weerarto addinada digaagga, cunista calafka oo ay joojiso, waxsoosarka ukumaha oo hoos u dhaco ugu dambayna dhimasho.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaada calamadaha cudurka, haddii la rabo in la xaqiijiyana waxaa la adeegsadaa habka baadhista xoqa maqaarka (Skin scraping): Meesha bugta darfaheeda ayaa sakiin af badan lagu xaquuqa oo jidhifta saran laga qaada ilaa u dhiig yari ka soo baxo, dul dhig xoqa maqaarka salaxa (slide) Ka dibna waxa lagu dara 10ml oo 10% KOH am biyo yar, dabool salaxa ka dibna ku eeg waynaysada 10x.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Si joogta ah u dhaq lugaha digaagga biyo una Mari Vaseline ama saliid si ay dhamiijida (mite) naqaska ugu xirto ka dibna u dhinto. Waxaa kaloo ku daaween kartaa boomaatiyooyinka Ivermectin or moxidectin (0.2 mg/kg), 10% sulphur solution, or 0.5% sodium fluoride.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

U samee meel digaaggu ku gelgelimaysto (Gelgelin), nadiifi xerada digaagga si joogto ah, ka fogee digaagga cudurka qaba kuwa caafimaadka qaba, ka ilaali jiirka iyo cayayaanka kale inay galaan xerada digaagga, iska ilaali isdhexgalka digaagga iyo shimbiraha duurjoogta, ku samee kormeer joogto ah lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.187. **Scaly leg disease**
Digaagga leh qaranjo iyo diiq aan lahayn qaranjo.

Jaan.188. **Scaly leg disease**
Diiq wadani ah oo ku leh qaranjo labada lugood.

Jaan.189. **Scaly leg disease**
Digaagad wadani ah oo leh qolof qaranjo ah.

Jaan.190. **Scaly leg disease**
Caabuq ayaa lagu arkaa dubka lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.191. **Scaly leg disease**
Qaranjadu digaagga waxay ku sababta in cidiyaha faruhu ka go'aan.

Jaan.192. **Scaly leg disease**
Qolof qaranjo leh maal ku jirto faraha lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.193. **Scaly leg disease**
Nabar ayuu leyehay dubka lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.194. **Scaly leg disease**
Jidhif adag ayaa ku samaysanta lugaha digaagga.

INJIRTA SHIMBIRAHA

Avian lice waa huunyo (lice), waa cayayaan aad u yar oo dhererkeedu gaarayo ilaa 1-6mm. Huunyadu waxay inta badan la nooshahay oo ay deriskunoola ku tahay digaagga, digrinka iyo xamaamka, Waxaa inta badan lagu arkaa xiliga guga ama xiliga qabooba ah.

Abla'ableyn

Boqortooyada xayawaanka *(Animalia),* qaybta *Arthropoda,* gacalka cayaanka (Insecta) dirta *Phthiraptera* bahda *Mallophaga,* waxaa jira sinjiyo badan oo injir (lice) ah ku dhici kara digaagga waxaa ka mid ah: Injirta jirka digaagga (*Menacanthus stramineus*), Injirta tuunbooyink a digaagga (*Menopon gallinae*) Injirta dhogorta digaagga (*Goniocodes gallinae*), Injirta baalasha *(Liperus caponis)* Injirta madaxa digaagga (*Cuclotogaster heterographus*) Dhammaan sinjiyadan waxaa ugu caansan oo inta badan la arkaa injirta jirka digaagga (*Menacanthus stramineus*).

Baahitaanka

Huunyada digaagga (lice) waxaa laga helaa adduunka oo dhan.

Meerto Nooleed

Injirtda dhedig waxay dhigaan ugxaan, ugxaantu markay dilaacdo waxay noqotaa qindhicil (Nit), qindhicilku wuxuu ku dhegaa baalasha digaagga ka dibna qandhicilku wuxuu dillaacaa 4–7 maalmood gudahood, wuxuuna noqdaa Qaangaar (Adult), waxayna cunaan baalasha, maqaarka dhintay, mararka qaarna dhiiga.

Faafitaanka

Taabasho toos ah oo lala yeesho shimbir cudur qabta, ku darista shimbir cusub oo hore u qabtay injirta, xariir la leh shimbiraha duurjoogta ah ama qalab wasakhaysan.

Calaamadaha

Injirtu digaagga waxay ka jaqdaa dhiiga, waxayna u keentaa dhibaatayin oo ay ka mid yihin, dhiig la'aan, doorka oo cadaan noqdo, nafaqo darro, baalasha oo daata ama jabjabo iyo kor cun cun oo waxa uu didaa nasashada iyo hurdada. Waxay sababaan in digaaggu uu ku mashquulo is xoq. Waxaa kaloo digaagga u diidaa xasillonida taasoo sababta in digaagga cuntada uu si fiican u cunin, ka dibna waxsoosarkii uu hoos u dhaco.

Baaritaanka

Waxaa lagu ogaada indho-indhaynta digaagga, ku arag qindhicilka balaasha, qoorta dhabarka, caloosha iyo dabada digaagga ama arkida injirta qaangaar ah.

Daaweynta

Ku buufi 10% Permethrin.

Ku shub budada sulfur ah meelaha gelgelinta.

Mari jidhka digaagga Sodium Fluoride powder.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

U samee meel digaaggu ku gelgelimaysto (Gelgelin), soo iibsashada digaag aan lahayn injir, kala saar digaagga cusub ka hor inta aan la isku darin, nadiifi oo jeermis dil ku samee qalabka iyo xerada digaagga, ka ilaali shimbiraha duurjoogta ah iyo jiirka.

5. CUDURRADA NAFAQO-DARRADA (NUTRITIONAL DISEASES)

YARAANTA FITAMIIN -E

Vitamin E deficiency waa xaalad nafaqo-darro ah oo ku timaadda digaagga marka calafka ay ka maqan tahay fitamiin-E. Fitamiinkan wuxuu muhiim u yahay ilaalinta unugyada, difaaca jirka, iyo shaqada neerfaha. Vitamin E wuxuu ka hortagaa dhaawaca unugyada (antioxidant), marka uu yaraado: Unugyada maskaxda, murqaha, iyo xididdada dhiigga ayaa dhaawacma.

Sababaha

Calafka oo lahayn fitaamiin-E ku filan, siinta cunto leh dufan (fat) iyo yaraanta selenium.

Calaamadaha

Vitamin E deficiency waxay keentaa saddex xaaladood oo waaweyn:

1. **Encephalomalacia (Crazy chick disease)**

Cudurka digaagga waalan waxa u saameyaa maskaxda, calaamadaha waxaa ka mid qoormaroojin (torticollis), dhac dhac, gariir, qalal iyo dhimasho.

2. **Exudative diathesis**

Dhiig furanku waxa u saameysaa xididdada dhiigga, calaamada waxaa ka mid ah barar addinada iyo jirka, dheecaan ka buuxsamo unugyada.

3. **Muscular dystrophy (White muscle disease)**

Cudurka murqaha cadeeyo waxa uu saameeyaa murqaha, calaamadaha waxa ka mid ah murqaha digaagga oo daciifa sidoo kale socodka ayaa digaagga dhiba

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka digaagga lagu sameeyo baadhista gawrac- ka dib waxaa lagu arka dhiig bax qaybta masaxda danbe (cerebellum) iyo dhiig-baxyo yaryar (petechial hemorrhages) cerebellum markaad aragto arrimahaas shaki la'aan waa Vitamin E deficiency.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

Waxaa lagu ogaada calaamadaha cudurka iyo taariikh nololeedka digaagga.

Daaweynta Cudurka

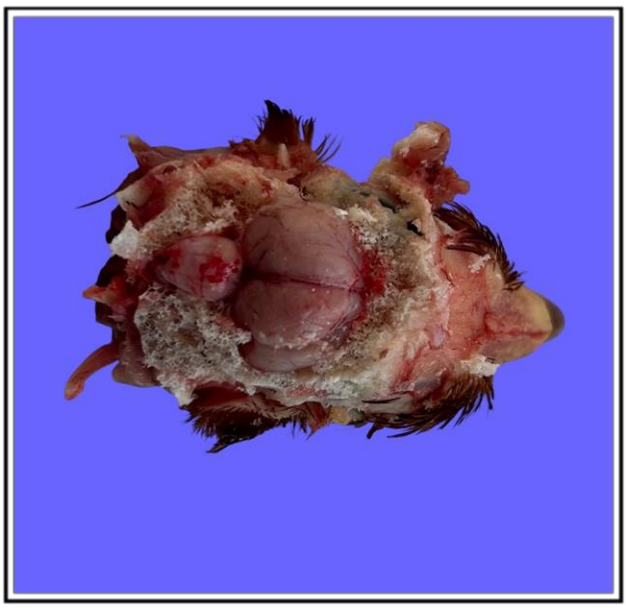
Vitamin E biyaha digaaggu cabayaan ugu dar muddo 3 ilaa 5 cisho.

Siinta hal dose oo Vitamin E ah (qiyaastii 300 IU halkii digaag) oo laga siiyo afka, Waxay keentaa soo kabasho degdeg ah (remission)

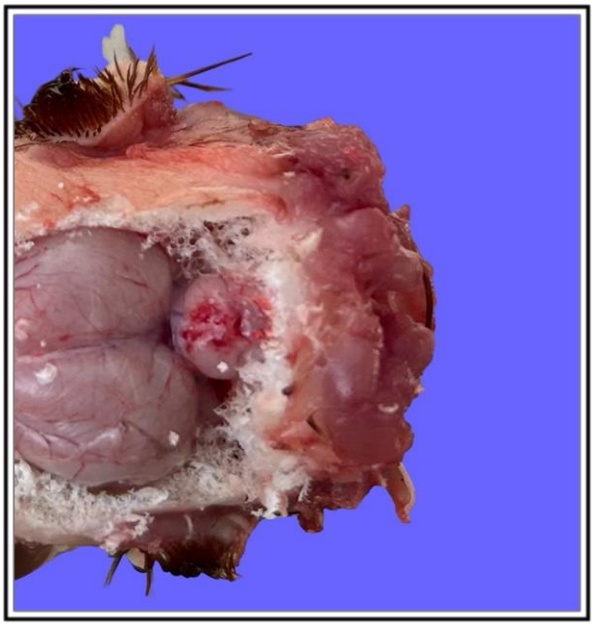
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Digaagda leh caalamadaha cudurka Vitamin E deficiency ka soo dhex saar xerada digaagga ka dib gali xarunta karantiilka digaagga ka dib na biyaha iyo calafka u dhawee, Hubi in calafku leeyahay Vitamin E ku filan, kuna dar calafka digaagga, vitamin E, selenium iyo cysteine ku filan.

Jaan.195. **Vitamin E deficiency**
Digaaggu qoorta ayuu maroojiyaa (torticollis).



Jaan.196. **Vitamin E deficiency**
Dhiig bax qaybta masaxda danbe (cerebellum) digaagga.



Jaan.197. **Vitamin E deficiency**
Dhiig-baxyo cerebellum, shaki la'aan waa Vitamin E Deficiency.

Jaan.198. **Vitamin E deficiency**
Dhiig ayaa ku ururo cunaha hoostisa ama dhiig furan.

YARAANTA MANGANESE

Manganese waa macdan muhiim u ah taranka, seedaha, carjawayada, lafaha iyo qolofka (eggshell) ukunta digaagga, waxa kaloo ay ka qayb qaadataa bogsashada nabarada, haddaba hoos u dhaca heerka manganese jirka digaagga yar yar waxay ku sababta seed go' (Perosis). Perosis waa xaalad nafaqo darro ah inta badan ku dhacda digaagga yar yar ee dhaylada iyo digaaggadaha ukumaha dhala. Seeda ayaa ka soo baxda meesha ay caadi ahaan uga jirto lafda tibiotarsus.

Sababaha

Sababta ugu weyn waa nafaqo-darro, gaar ahaan: Yaraanta manganese.

Calaamadaha

Perosis waxaa lagu gartaa: kala-goysyada ayaa barara, Lafaha lugaha oo qalloocda, cad go, socodka iyo istaagida oo digaagga dhiba, calaf cunida oo hoos u dhaca, miisaanka oo hoos u dhaco iyo ragaasid.

Daaweynta

Ku dar manganese sulfate calafka (qiyaastii 60–100 mg halkii kg oo calaf ah), sii fitamiinno multivitamins) biyaha cabitaanka muddo 5–7 maalmood ah.

Ka hortag iyo xakameyn

Sii digaagga calaf isku dheelitiran, hubi heerka manganese ee calafka ku jirto, isticmaal calaf tayo leh oo loogu talagalay digaagga koraya**,** ha siin digaagga calcium dari ah ka hor inta ayna bilaabin dhalmada ukumaha sababto ah haddii macdanta calcium kor u kacdo waxay hoos u dhigta macdanta manganese.

Jaan.199. **Perosis**
Seeda ayaa ka soo baxda meesha ay caadi ahaan uga jirto lafda tibiotarsus.

Jaan.200. **Perosis**
Lafaha lugaha oo qalloocda, cad go, socodka iyo istaagida oo digaagga dhiba.

RICKETS

Rickets waa cudur lafaha ku dhaca oo inta badan ku yimaada digaagga yaryar ee koraya, sababtuna tahay in macdanta lafaha si fiican ugu samaysmi waydo. Digaagga ka yar 4 toddobaad ayaa ugu nugul cudurkan, balse wuxuu ku dhici karaa da' kasta.

Waxa Sababa

Waxaa sababa Rickets yaraanta Calcium (Ca), yaraanta Phosphorus (P), yaraanta Vitamin D3, qorrax la'aan, isku dheelitir la'aanta saamiga Calcium iyo Phosphorus.

Calaamadaha

Tabardarro, koritaan liita, qallooca lafaha, curyaanimo ama socodka oo dhiba digaagga, kala-goysyada oo barara, afka digaagga oo jilca, afmaqas, baalasha oo rifrifma, ukun dhalid dib u dhacda, dhalida ukun aan lahayn qolof iyo digaaggadaha yar yar oo jilbaha ku fadhista.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Baarista gawrac-kadib waxaa lagu arka lafta sakaarka (keel bone) oo qalloocata, lafaha oo noqda kuwo jilicsan, afka iyo lugaha hoose oo jilca, feeraha oo buro-buro yeesha ("beaded ribs") iyo dhamaadka lafaha dhaadheer oo barara.

Baaritaanka

Calaamadaha postmortem-ka ee caadiga ah ayaa badanaa ku filan ogaanshaha cudurka

Daaweynta

1litter dareere calcium ku qas 1000 litter oo biyo muddo 3-5 malmood ah.

Sii Vitamin D3 biyaha cabitaanka muddo 2–3 maalmood ah.

Ku dar calcium iyo phosphorus ku filan calafka digaagga.

Ka Hortagga iyo Xakamaynta

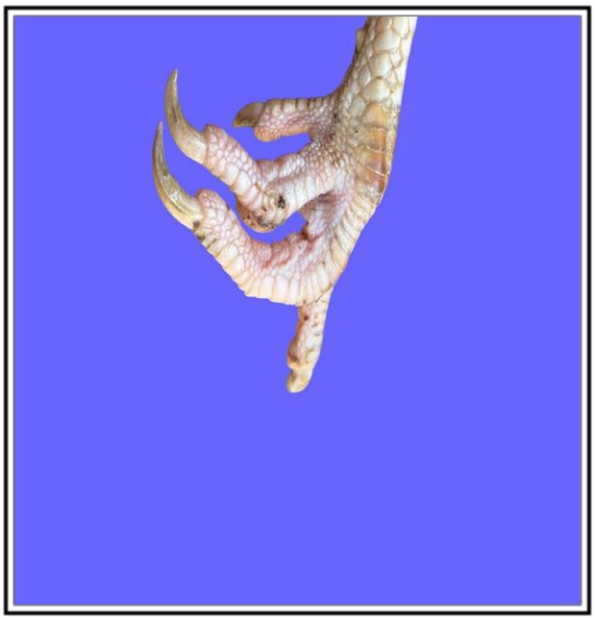
Digaagga ha helaan qorrax ku filan, hubi in calafku leeyahay Vitamin D3 ku filan, sii digaagga calaf isku dheelitiran, ilaali isku dheelitirka calcium iyo phosphorus, saamiga Calcium iyo Phosphorus ee calaf-ka digaagga waa inuu noqdaa qiyaastii Ca: P=2:1 si lafaha si wanaagsan u samaysmaan.

Jaan.201. **Rickets**
Afka digaagga oo jilca, afmanqas.

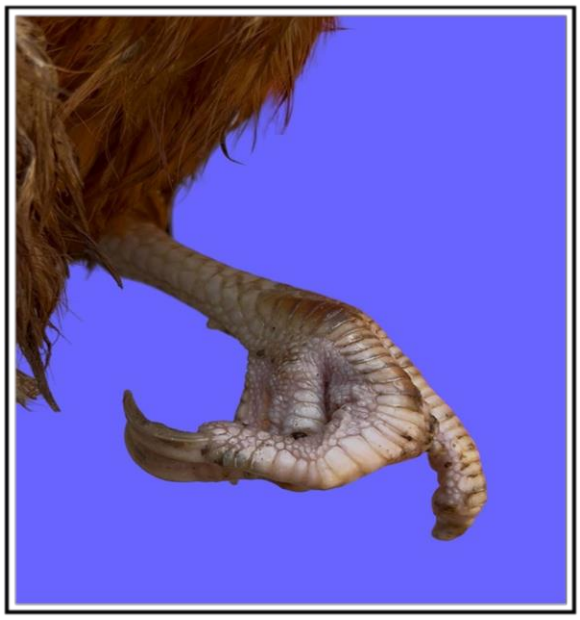
Jaan.202. **Rickets**
Qallooca lafaha, curyaanimo ama socodka oo dhib digaagga.

Jaan.203. **Rickets**
digaaggadu waxay dhashaa ukun bila dahaar ah (egg shell).

Jaan.204. **Rickets**
Afmanqas: digaagga afka ayaa iswaydaarta, cunista calafkuna digaagga way dhibta.



Jaan.205. **Rickets**
Faraha lugaha ayaa qaloocsan digaaggan.



Jaan.206. **Rickets**
Faraha lugaha digaaggu way isku soo dhawaan, way qaloocsamaan.

Jaan.207. **Rickets**
Digaagad wadani ah oo labada lugood qaloocsameen.

Jaan.208. **Rickets**
Qallooca lafaha, curyaanimo ama socodka oo dhiba digaagga.

6. CUDURRADA KALE (OTHER DISEASES)

UBUC-BIYOOD

Ascites waa xaalada dheecan biyaha ka buuxsamaan ubucda digaagga, ma aha caabuq ama cudur faafa balse waa dhibaato la xiriirta neefsashada iyo wareegga dhiigga oo lahayn ogsijiin ku filan. Ubuc-biyoodku waxay inta badan ku dhacdaa digaagga dhaylada ah (broiler). Wuxuuna khasaaro maaliyadeed oo weyn ku leeyahay xeryooyinka digaaggaha dhaylada ah, heerka dhimashada waxay gaari kartaa 25%. Ubuc-biyoodku wuxuu ku dhici karaa digaag kasta inkasta oo digaagga broiler-ka casriga ah u nugul yihiin ascites sababtoo ah: korriin degdeg ah, cuntadaa oo si fiican uga faa'iidaystaan iyo murqo sakaarka oo waaweyn, dhammaantood waxay u baahanyahiin ogsijiin badan.

Waxa sababa

Korriimada degdeg ah, hawo xumo (poor venti lation), qabow — wuxuu kordhiyaa baahida ogsijiinta, cuntida calaf tamar badan leh (high energy diets), ciriiri (overcrowding), fadhiga badan ee digaaggu fariistaan iyagoo moodayo cuq inay yihiin, ku sumoobida biyaha milixda leh, yaraanshaha fiitamin-E, boodhka ama dhaska iyo ammoniyada xerada digaagga iyo walwalka digaagga.

Calaamadaha

Dimasho kadis ah, ragaasid, digaaggada leh xaalada ubuc-biyoodka, digaaggadaha asageed ah way ka yartahay, baalasha oo rifrifma, niyad-jab, dhoorka ayaa yaraada ama isku urura, daal, socodka ayay diidaa, meel ayay iska fadhiisataaq digaagada leh xaalada ubuc-biyoodka, neefta oo ku dhegto iyo ubucda digaagga oo aad u weynaato.

Baarista gawrac-kadib

Marka lagu sameeyo baarista gawrac-kadib digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa dheecaan huurud ah khafiifna ah, in ka badan 300 ml oo dareere ah ayaa jiri kara, mararka qaarna waxaa la socda xinjiro fibrin ah, waynaanshada wadnaha, dareere ayaa ka buuxsamo xuubka wadnaha digaagga (pericardium), Beerku wuxuu noqon karaa: mid bararsan (congested) ama mid adag oo yaraaday (firm and shrunken) sidoo kaleSambabaduna way bararaan.

Baadhista

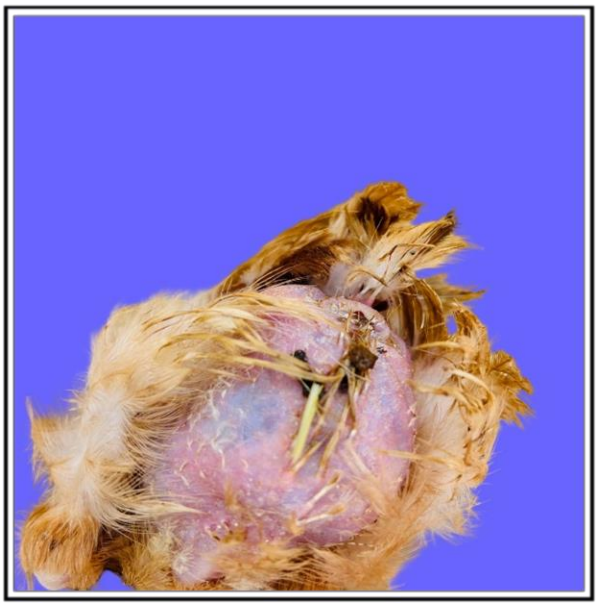
Waxaa lagu ogaadaa xaalada ubuc-biyoodka, ubacda digaagga oo aad u waynato ama baarista gawrac-kadib oo laga helo dheecan ubucda digaagga.

Daaweeynta

Daawo u gaar ah malah xalada ubuc-biyoodka, siinta Frusemide waa daawo kordhisa kaadida, waxayna yareyn kartaa dhimashada ka dhalata ubuc-biyood. Siinta Vitamin C, Vitamin E, iyo selenium organic ah waxay hoos u dhigaan heerka dhimashada digaagga.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

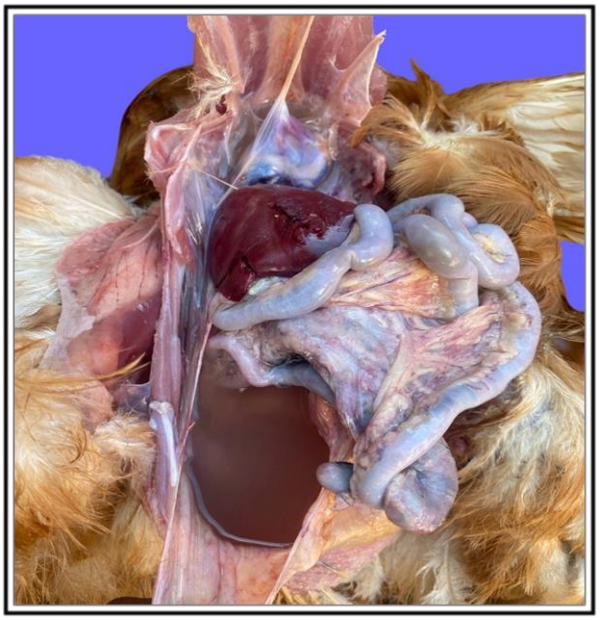
Hawo fiican sii digaagga, yaree ciriiriga, xakamee korriinka degdegga ah, sii calaf isku dheellitiran, xilliga jiilaalka ama qabowga, ka ilaali digaagga qabow daran iyo isbeddel degdeg ah oo heerkulka ah, ka fogee boodhka iyo urta ammonia-da iyo kordhinta Vitamin E iyo selenium organic ah ee cuntada waxay yareeyaan dhimashada ayey sababto ascites



Jaan.209. **Ascites**
Baalasha oo ka rifma ubucda, waynaanshaha ubucda digaagga.

Jaan.210. **Ascites**
Ubucda digaagga oo aad u weynaato bovans brown.

Jaan.211. **Ascites**
markaad furtid ubucda digaagga waxaad ku arki dareere biyo ah iyo dheecaan.



Jaan.212. **Ascites**
Biyo ka buuxsamay ubucda digaagga bovans brown.

CAGO BARAR

Bumble foot waa caabuq ku dhaca cagaha digaagga, balanboolada, ceelal joogtada, Curdadka iyo digiiranka. Wuxuu cagaha ku sababaa in ay bararaan malaxna ka buuxsanto, wuxuu ku dhici karaa digaaggadaha asal dhaladka ah iyo digaaggaha faranjiga ah. Digaagguhu isma qaadsiiyaan cudurka cago bararka.

Baahitaanka cudurka: Adduunka oo dhan**,** cimilo kasta sida kulul, qabow iyo huur way dhici kartaa digaagu inay yeeshaan cago barar, magacyada kale ee looyaqaano waxa ka mid ah: Pododermatitis, Foot Pad dermatitis, Paw Burns iyo Food Pad ulcers.

Arrimaha sababa/ keenna (Risk factors)

Cayilka, dhaawacyada cagaha kaas oo uu sababo masaamiir, siliga iyo shabaga xerada digaagga, kashkash fiiqan, khashkashka qoyan, nafaqo-darro, gaar ahaan fitamiin-A iyo cidiyaha oo digaagga aad ugu baxa.

Waxa sababa cudurka

Waxaa sababa cudurka Cago bararka digaagga bakteeriyoon badan gaar ahaan, *Esherichia coli* iyo *Staphylococcus spp.* Kuwaas oo ka faaiidaysto dhaawacyada iyo nabarada cagaha digaagga inay ka soo galaan.

Calaamadaha Cudurka

Digaaggada leh cudurka Cago bararka waxaa calamadaha lagu arko ka mid ah: barar cidhibta cagaha digaagga, xanuun, maal (abscess), daal, cagto malax ayay la barartaa, nabar qolof leh, digaagu wuu dhutiyaa ama socodka ayaa ku adkaada, calaf cunista oo yaraata, ragaasid, waxsoosarka ukumaha hoos u dhaca.

Baaritaanka Cudurka

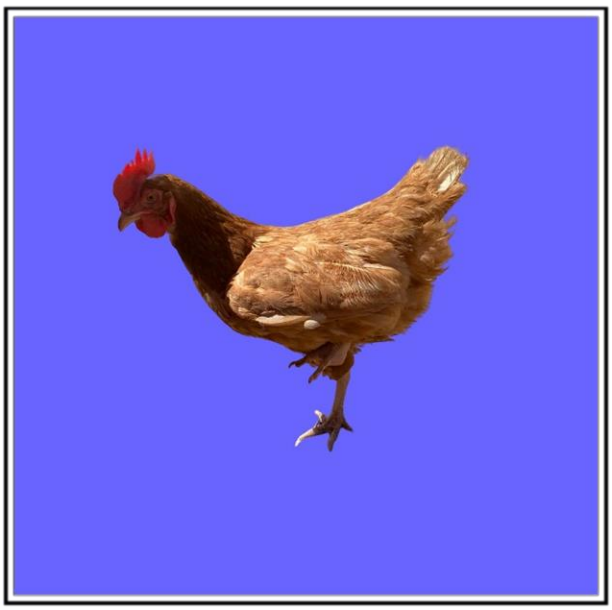
Waxaa lagu ogaada calaamada cudurka cago bararka haddii la rabo in la xaqiijiyo bakteeriyada sababtay waxaa shaybaadka lagu koriyaa muunad laga soo qaaday malaxda cagta.

Daaweynta Cudurka

Daaweynta cago bararka: digaagga marka hore dhexgali cagta bararsan biyo diiran ood ku qastay cusbada Epsom, biyaha diiran iyo cusbada Epsom waxay jilcisaa maalsha (abscess), ka dib waxaa marisaa cagta jermis-dile sida Iodine, si taxaddar leh uga saar qolofka madow, hadday malax ku jirto ka tuuji oo ka saar malaxda, ka dibna mari daawo boomato antibiotic ah. Intaas ka dibna faashad ku duub.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta Cudurka

Ka ilaali xerada inay leedahay masaamir, silig, qururad af leh oo digaagga sari karto, isticmaal kashkash jilicsan oo aan fiiqnayn, ku dadaal xerada digaagga inay ingagnaato, sii calaf isku dheelitiran, cidiyahana ka gur digaagga.

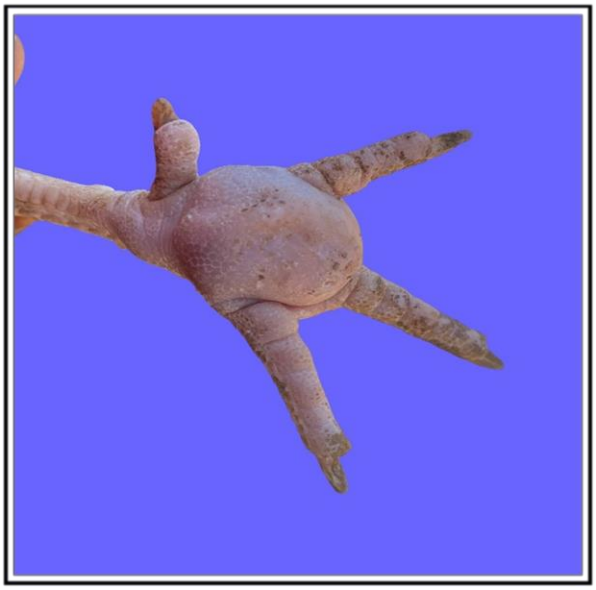


Jaan.213. **Bumble foot**
Digaagadu lugta dhulka ma dhigto way dhutisaa.

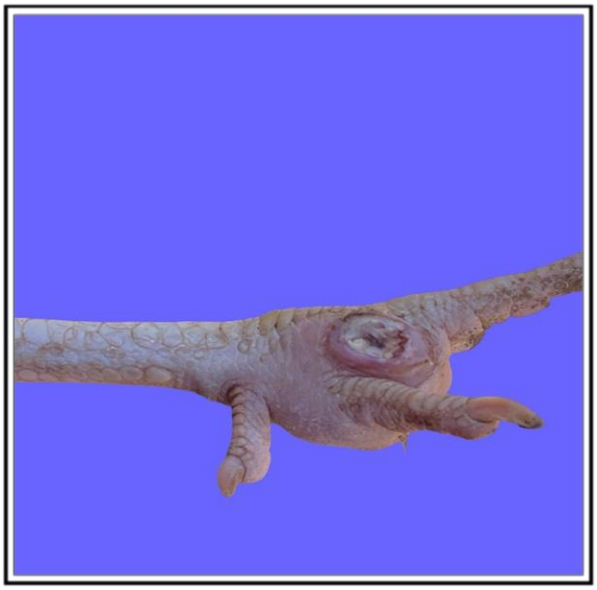
Jaan.214. **Bumble foot**
Nabar qolof leh ayaa ku yaalo cidhibta lugaha digaagga.

Jaan.215. **Bumble foot**
Barar wayn ayay yeeshaan cidhibta lugaha digaaggu.

Jaan.216. **Bumble foot**
Barar aad u weyn oo leh bar nabar ayaa ku yaala cidhibta lugta digaagga.



Jaan.217. **Bumble foot**
Barar cidhibta cagaha digaagga, maal (abscess).



Jaan.218. **Bumble foot**
Cagto malax ayay la barartaa, nabar qolof leh digaagga lagu arkaa.

UKUN RAAC

Egg-bound condition waa xaalad ay digaagtu awoodi waydo inay si caadi ah u dhasho ukunta, ukun si buuxda u samaysantay ayaa ku xannibato qaybta samaysa qolofka ukunta (shell gland), marinka ukunta (oviduct) ama kloowakada (cloaca), cloaca-du waa meelsha ay ku kulmaan hab-dhiska dheefshiidka, hab-dhiska kaadid-mareenka iyo hab-dhiska taranka digaagga.

Waxa Sababa

Ukun raac ama ukun aroorka waxaa sababa kaalshiyam yari, ukun aad u weyn, cayil, nafaqo xumo, jimicsi la'aan, walbahaar, caabuq ku dhaca marinka taranka, digaagga ugubka, iyo daciifnimo ama qalalka murqaha marinka ukunta.

Calaamadaha

Calaamadaha ukun raaca digaaga lagu arko waxaa ka mid ah daal iyo tabar-darri, calool barar, Socodka shimbirta penguin, cunida calafka oo yaraata, dabada oo si xoog leh u dhaqaaqda, fadhi badan, ukun dhalida oo yaraata ama istaagta.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Marka lagu sameeyo baadhista gawrac-kadib digaagga waxaa lagu arkaa ukun weyn iyadoo ku xanniban kloowakada ama marinka ukunta, taasoo keenta inaysan soo bixin. Xaaladdani waxay sababi kartaa dhimashada digaagga.

Baaritaanka

Waxaa lagu ogaadda xalada ukun raaca digaagga caalamadaha iyo xog-waraysiga digaagga, baaritaanka jirka (physical examination: taabo oo salaax ubucda digaagga si aad u dareentid ukunta, waxaa kalo lagu xaqiijin karaa ukuntu inay ku xanibantahay ugxaan mareenka raajo (radiographs/X-ray) ama koombuter (ultrasound).

Daaweynta

Ku dur calcium gluconate 50-100mg/k Im ama Sc.

Ku qooy biyo diirran 15–20 daqiiqo si murqaha u nastaan.

Ku dur oxytocin 5IU/kg IM

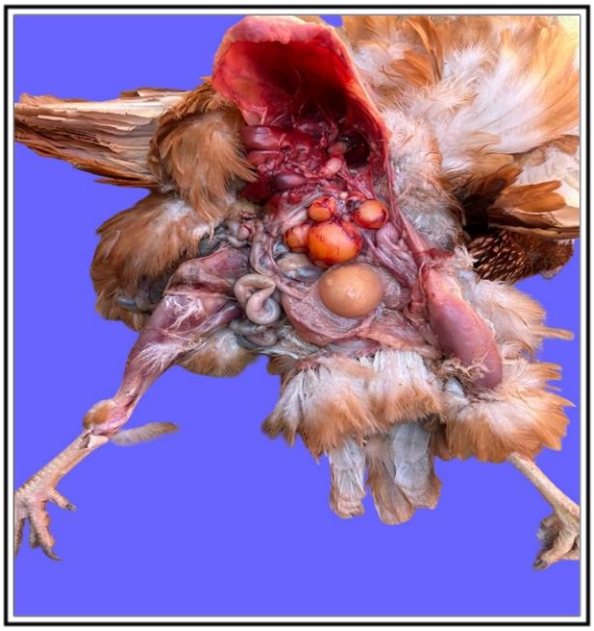
Si taxaddar leh saliid ugu mari dabada/vent-ka.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

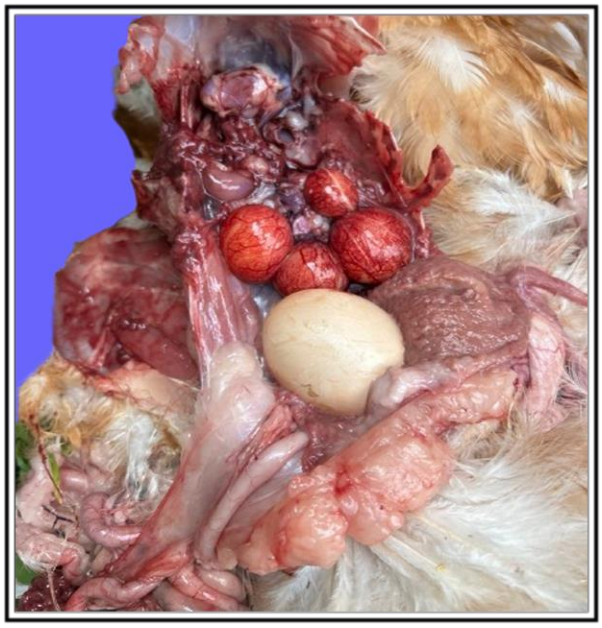
Sii digaagga calafka dhalmada oo isku dheellitiran lehna kaalshiyam iyo Vitamin D3, sii biyo nadiif ah si joogto ah, ka hortag cayilka, maare iftiin xerada soo galaya, yaree walbahaarka digaagga.

Jaan.219. **Egg-bound condition**
Caabuqa ugxaan galleenka digaagga, ukun ku xaniban ukun mareenka.

Jaan.220. **Egg-bound condition**
Ukun ku xaniban kloowakada digaagga ayaa lagu arkaa.



Jaan.221. **Egg-bound condition**
Ukun ku xaniban marinada ugxaan galleenka digaagga.



Jaan.222. **Egg-bound condition**
Ukun weyn oo ku xaniban kloowakada ama marinka ukunta.

KIISH WALHAD

Pendulous crop waa xaalad ku dhacda digaagga marka Kiisha (qanjirka cuntada lagu kaydiyo) uu aad u weynaado oo hoos u soo laalaado sababtoo ah murqihiisii ayaa daciifa. Cuntada iyo biyuhu waxay ku sii nagaadaan kiishka (crop) muddo dheer halkii ay si caadi ah ugu gudbi lahaayeen caloosha.

Waxa Sababa

Cunida badan ama biyo badan, calaf adag oo fiber badan leh, xannibaad kiishka (crop impaction), Murqaha kiishka oo daciifa, cayil iyo cudurrada dheef-shiidka.

Calaamadaha

Kiish weyn oo hoos u laalaada, kiish jilicsan ama biyo iyo calaf ka buuxaan, digaaggu wuxuu soo celin karaa biyo ama cunto, miisaan lumis, rabitaan calaf oo yaraada, ur qadhmuun oo afka ka yimaada.

Baaritaanka

Waxaa lagu ogaada calaamadaha ka muuqdo digaagga iyo xog-waraysiga digaagga.

Daaweynta

Digaagga sii saliid caday, si tartiib ah u duug crop-ka, dawee xannibaadda ama caabuqa jira iyo xaaladaha daran sidoo waxaa loo baahan karaa qalliin.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Ka ilaali digaagga cunid xad-dhaaf ah, ka fogee waxyaabaha adag ee aan la dheefshiidi Karin, sii calaf isku dheellitiran iyo biyo nadiif ah.

Jaan.223. **Pendulous crop**
Kiish weyn oo hoos u laalaada, kiish jilicsan ama biyo iyo calaf ka buuxaan.

Jaan.224. **Pendulous crop**
Kiisha digaagga oo barara ka dibna hoos u laalaada.

IS-CUNKA DIGAAGGA

Cannibalism waa xaalad ay digaag ama shimbiraha kale oo isku nooc ahi cunaan dhammaan ama qayb ka mid ah shimbir kale oo isla noocaas ah, Cannibalism waa dhaqan xun oo digaaggu isku qaniinaan ama isku cunaan qayb jirka ka mid ah, sida baalasha (Feather Picking), dabada (vent Picking), cagaha (Toe Picking) ama madaxa digaagga.

Waxa Sababa

Xerada oo digaagga ku noqoto cidhiidh, xerada digaagga oo cadceedu si toos ah u soo gasho, iftiin, tirada weelasha calafka iyo weelasha biyaha oo ku filnayn, calafka digaagga oo nafaqadu ku yaraato, yaraanta macdanta iyo fitamiinnada, dhaawacyada maqaarka, heerkulka xerada digaagga oo aad sareeyso iyo inaan si joogto ah loo saarin digaaggaha dhintay.

Calaamadaha

Dhaawaca baalasha ama jabjabida baalasha, Dhiig-bax iyo qolofyo (scabs) ka muuqda: baalasha, madaxa, dabada iyo cagaha. Dhiig yari, baalal dhiig leh, hoos u dhaca dhalmada ukumaha.

Baaritaanka

Is-cunka digaagga waxaa lagu gartaa calamadaha ka muuqdo digaagga.

Daaweynta

Ku buufi Oxytetracycline HCI spray.

Waxaa lagu buufiyaa antibiyootiko si looga hortago infekshan.

Digaagga dhaawacmay waa in laga soocaa kuwa kale ilaa ay ka bogsadaan.

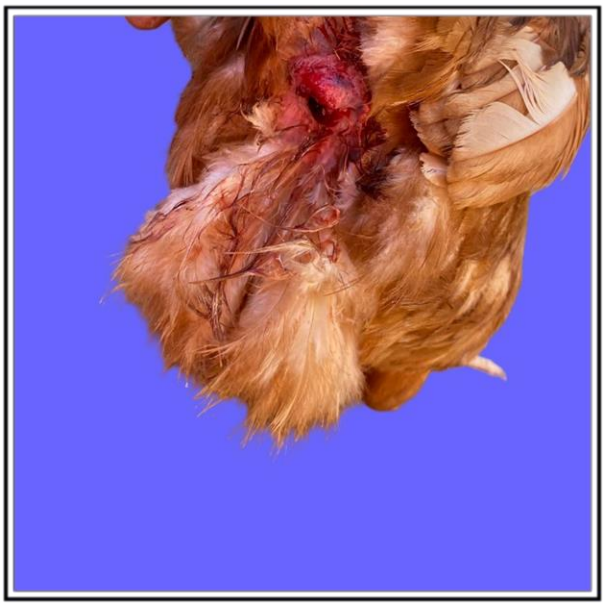
Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Waa in digaagada la cunay xerada laga saaraa oo meel gaar ah lagu daaweyaa inta ay ka bogsanayso, waa in nabarka lagu buufiyaa daawo midab leh (wound spray), waa in laga taxadaraa cadceeda xerada soo galayso, siinta digaagga calaf isku dheelitiran taaso ka ilaalin hayso iscunka iyo inay baalasha iska rifaan, dhis xerada digaagga qaabka xerayaha digaagga loo dhiso oo ah xidh bari iyo galbeed, fur ama shabag ama shabaq ka dhig waqooyi iyo koonfur. Waa in digaagga lagu mashquuliyaa waxyaabo ay kaga jeestaan is cunka sida caleemo qoyan oo saqafka laga oo laadlaadiyo iyo waa in digaagga afka laga jaro.

Afka jarka digaagga

Afka jarida digaagga (Debeaking) waa in qayb yar oo ka mid ah caarada afka digaagga la jaro si looga hortago isqaniinyada iyo is-cunka digaagga.

Ujeeddada afka looga jaro digaagga waa si looga hortago cannibalism, si loo yareeyo is rifida digaagga (feather pecking), si looga hortago ukumo qaniinyada, si loo yareeyo khasaaraha calafka, si loo yareeyo dhaawacyada digaagga dhexdooda.

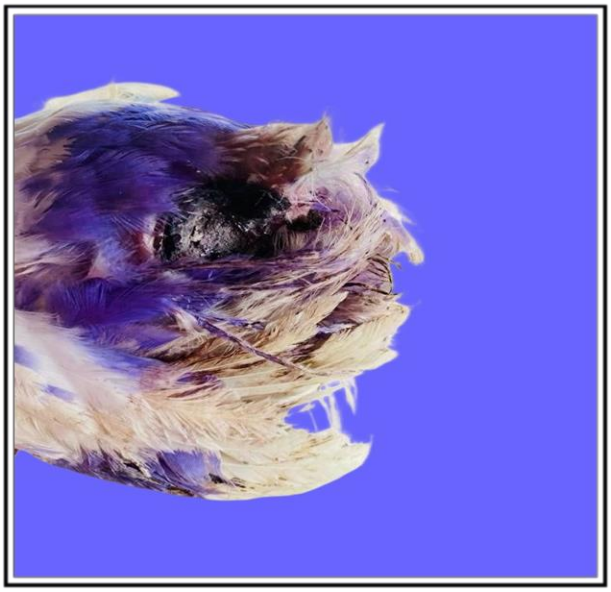


Jaan.225. **Cannibalism**
Dabada ayaa digaagga laga cunay,
is-cunka dabada.

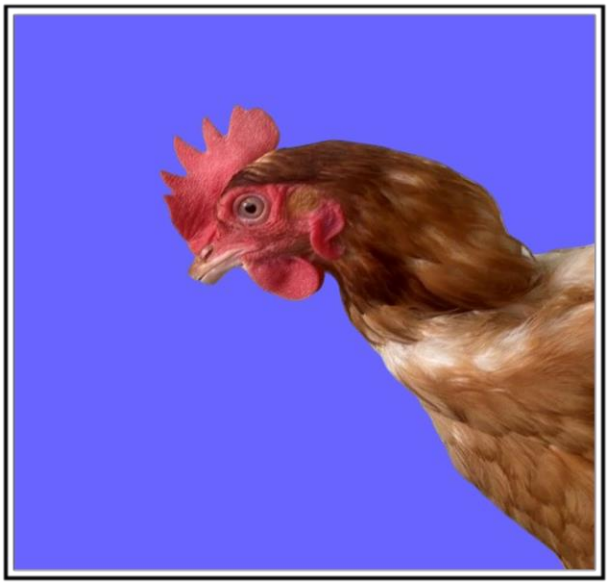
Jaan.226. **Cannibalism**
Baalasha ayaa digaagga laga cunay
is-cunka baalasha.

Jaan.227. **Cannibalism**
Digaagad u dhimatay is-cunka dabada iyo
dhiig bax dabada digaagga.

Jaan.228. **Cannibalism**
Dhiig-bax iyo nabar ka muuqda:
baalasha dabada.



Jaan.229. **Cannibalism**
Digaaggada lagu buufiyo wound spray, waxaa ka muuqdo nabar qolof leh**.**



Jaan.230. **Cannibalism**
Afka jarida waa habka ugu fiican ee looga hortago is-cunka digaagga.

DABADA/MALAWADKA SOO DHACA

Prolapsed vent waa xaalad ku dhacda digaagga, gaar ahaan digaagga ukunta dhala, Waa marka dabada ama malawdka dibadda uga soo baxdo jirka digaagga. Badanaa waxaa lagu arkaa unug casaan ah oo ka soo laalaada qaybta dambe ee digaagga.

Waxa Sababa

Is riixid badan marka ukunta dhalayaan digaagu, cayil (obesity), nafaqo darro, kaalshiyam yari, caabuqyo, iftiin aad u badan ee xerada digaagga soo galo iyo ukun dhalid xad-dhaaf ah.

Calaamadaha

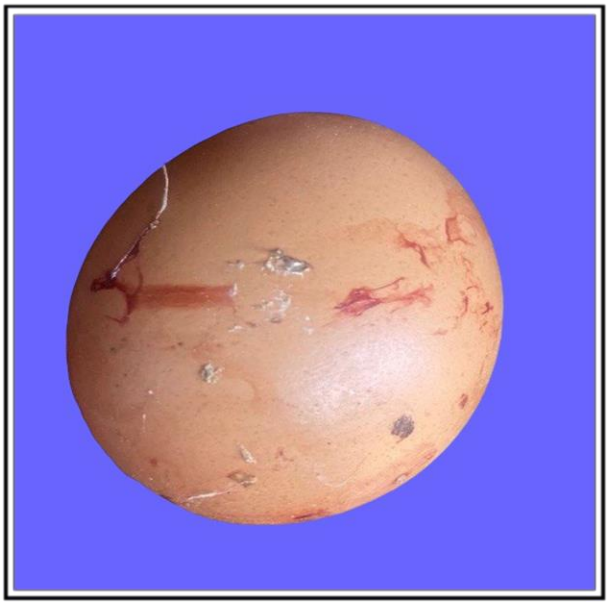
Digaaggu waxay dhalaan ukun dhiig leh, cunto xumo, digaagga oo gooni isu taaga, firfircooni la'aan iyo daal, dabada/malawadka (vent/cloaca) soo dhaca ama dibadda u soo baxda, unugga soo baxay oo casaan, bararsan ama dhiig leh mararka qaar digaaggu wuu joojin karaa ukun dhalista.

Daaweynta

Ka soo saar xerada, digaagga dabada/malawadka soo dhaca ka dibna ku nadiifi unugga soo baxay biyo diirran, si tartiib ah ugu celi gudaha, isticmaal saliid ama lubricant haddii loo baahdo.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Ilaali miisaanka digaagga, yaree walwalka digaagga, sii calaf isku dheelitiran oo leh kaalshiyam ku filan, yaree iftiinka xad-dhaafka ah ee soo galayo xerada sidoo kale ilaali nadaafadda.



Jaan.231. **Prolapsed vent**
Digaaggu waxay dhalaan ukun dhiig leh, ukunta bovans brown.

Jaan.232. **Prolapsed vent**
Digaaggan malawadka ayaa soo dhacay.

Jaan.233. **Prolapsed vent**
Dabada ama malawdka dibadda uga soo baxdo jirka digaagga.

Jaan.234. **Prolapsed vent**
Si tartiib ah ugu celi malawadka gudaha digaagga.

FAALIGA KULAYLKA

Heat stroke waa xaalad heerkulka jirka digaaggu aad u kordho ilaa uu carqaladeeyo shaqadii caadiga ahayd ee jirka, taasoo keenta daal daran iyo dhimasho. Heat stress waa sabab muhiim ah oo dhimasho u keenta digaagga, gaar ahaan xilliga xagaaga. Baalasha badan ee jirka digaagga iyo digaagga oon lahayn qanjirrada dhididka ayaa digaagga ka dhigaya kuwo si fudud ugu nugul kulaylka. Digaagga wax-soo-saarka ku jira ayaa si gaar ah ugu nugul heerkulka sare iyo huurka.

Waxa Sababa

Heerkulka deegaanka oo aad u sarreeya, huur, walwalka, biyo yari ama biyo aan ku filnayn, hawo-xumo, ciriiri badan iyo saqafka xerada digaagga oo aad u hooseeya.

Calaamadaha

Hiraan hir (panting), harraad, rabitaanka cuntada oo yaraada, ukun dhalista oo hoos u dhacda, korriinka broiler-ka oo yaraada, daal daran, jiifid iyo dhimasho.

Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib

Jirka digaagga oo si daran u fuuqbaxa iyo dhiig-ku-urur, murqaha lafta sakaarka ayaa si gaar ah u saameysa. Ka dib waxay lumiyaan midabkoodii casaanka ahaa waxayna isu beddelaan caddaan iyagoo yeesha muuqaal u eg “hilib bislaaday.” Tani waa calaamad gaar u ah heat stress.

Baaritaanka

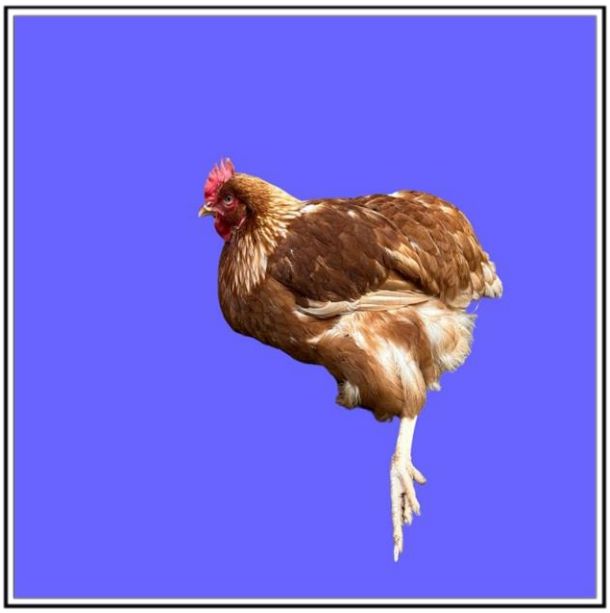
Baaritaanka waxa lagu ogaada calamadaha iyo xog waraysiga digaagga.

Daaweynta

Si degdeg ah u sii biyo nadiif ah oo ku filan, hagaaji hawada xerada digaagga soo galayso adigoo isticmaalaya marawaxado, Sii fitamiinno, gaar ahaan fiitamiin- E iyo fiitamiin- C sidoo kale sii electrolytes awooda digaaga soo celiya.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

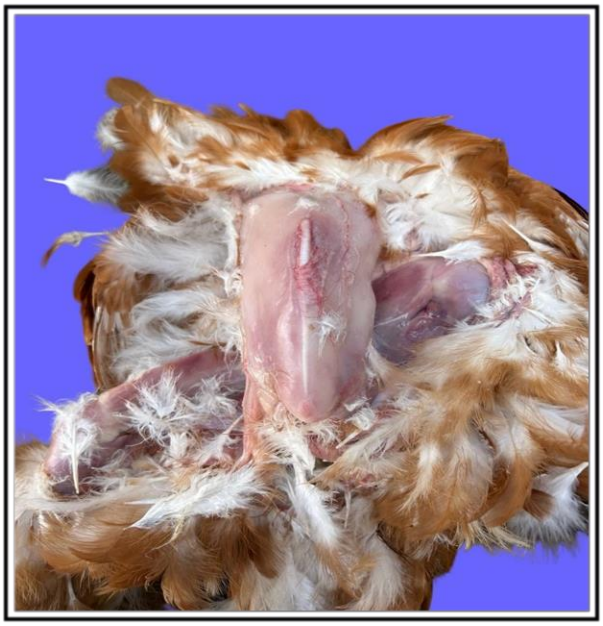
Sii biyo qabow oo ku filan xilliga xagaaga, ka fogow ciriiriga, yaree tirada digaagga ilaa qiyaastii 80% marka loo eego xilliyada qabow, isticmaal marawaxado ama nidaam qaboojin, yaree walbahaarka gaadiidka, quudi digaagga xilliyada qabow sida subaxda iyo fiidka.



Jaan.235. **Heat stroke**
Hiraan hir (panting), daal daran, jiifid iyo dhimasho.

Jaan.236. **Heat stroke**
Murqaha lafta saakarka caadiga waa casaan.

Jaan.237. **Heat stroke**
murqaha sakaarku u ekaadaan hilib bislaaday, waa calaamad gaar u ah heat stress.



Jaan.238. **Heat stroke**
Murqaha lafta sakaarta oo noqoto mid cad.

LIQIDDA WALXAHA

Foreign body ingestion waa marka digaaggu liqo waxyaabo aan cunto ahayn, sida bacaha, xargaha, siligga, ciddiyaha, birta, dhagxaanta, ama walxo kale oo adag. Waxay keeni karaan xannibaad ama dhaawac ku yimaada hab-dhiska dheef-shiidka, taasoo sababi karta xanuun ama dhimasho.

Waxa Sababa

Cunista bacaha, caagga, xargaha, siliga, birha yaryar, dhagxaanta, kashkaash (litter) wasakhaysan oo ay ku jiraan walxo iyo nafaqo-darro.

Calaamadaha

Rabitaanka calafka oo yaraada, miisaanka oo dhaca, daal, tabar-darro, wax-soo-saarka ukunta oo hoos u dhaca, kiishka (crop) oo barara ama xirma, liqid adag ama cunto soo celin. Shuban ama saxaro yar ugu dambayna dhimasho haddii xannibaaddu aad u daran tahay.

Baaritaanka

Raajo (X-ray) si loo ogaado walxaha birta ah iyo baaritaanka gawrac-ka dib (necropsy) haddii digaaggu dhinto.

Daaweynta

Sii biyo nadiif ah, calaf nafaqo leh iyo ka fogee digaagga walxaha uu liqayo.

Ka Hortagga Iyo Xakamaynta

Ka nadiifi xerada digaagga bacaha, caagadaha, musaamirta, siligga, ciddiyaha, iyo walxaha kale ee halista ah. Si joogto ah u nadiifi kashkaash (litter) xerada digaagga. Digaaggu inuu cuno foreign body waxaa sababa fiitamiin yaraaansho sii digaagga calaf isku dheelitiran iyo fiitamiin.

Jaan.239. **Foreign body ingestion**
Walaxa ayaa xanibtay habdhiska dheefmareenka digaagga.

Jaan.240. **Foreign body ingestion**
Silig ayaa digaaggan yar liqday ka dib xanibaada ayuu ku sameeyay.

BAARITAANKA GAWRAC-KADIB

Post-mortem examination (autopsy) waa qalin lagu sameeyo digaagu markay dhimato si loo ogaado sababtay iyo cudurka ay u dhintay, waana hab fudud oo u baahnayn shaybaadh casri ah oo qaali ah iyo chemical, waana shaybaadh muhiim ah madaamo inta badan calaamadaha cudurada digaaggu isku eg yihiin aad u adagtahay in la xaqiijiyo cudurka digaagga hayo, Baaritaanka gawrac-kadib waxaa kaloo lagu sameeya digaagga nool ee xanuunsanayo si loo ogaado cudurka hayo ee ku jira xerada digaagga intaas ka dibna si loo badbaadiyo digaagaha kale loguna qoro daawda ugu haboon. Sababta loo samayo baarista gawrac-kadib waa in xeryooyinka digaagu ka fog yiihin shaybaadhada cariga ee xoolaha.

Saabaanka Baaritaanka gawrac-kadib

Qalabka loo baahanyahay si loo sameeyo baadhista gawrac-kadib waxa ka mid ah mastarad, mindhi, maqas weyn, maqas yar, tawaad (sample container), af-saab, qabato, (forceps).

Maqaarka digaagga

Digaaaggada aad rabtid ina aad ku samaysid baadhista gawrac-kadib, raqda digaagga dhabarka u jiifi, Addinada ama lugaha digaaga dhinacaaga ha soo xigaan, ka dib waxaa laga bilaaw baaritaanka gawrac-kadib maqaarka, indhaha ku eeg oo si hufan u baadh balaasha inay leyihiin dullinada dibadad sida injirta iyo shilin, baadh addinada digaagga in qaloocanyahiin iyo leeyihiin dhamiijo (qaranjo), baadh dhoorka, macasha iyo wajiga indhaha inay leyihiin qinqiir, finaan iyo barar.

Lafta sakaarka

Ka rif dhamaan balaasha, ka dibna ka diir diirka maqarka lafta sakaarta digaagga, baadh ina ay lafta sakarku qaloocatay waxan sababto yaraanta fiitamin -D, baadhista lafta sakaarku waxa lagu ogada heerka misaanka digaagga, lafta sakaarku hadday soo muuqato wax hilibna aayna lahayn waxa sababa cudurada dabadheerad (wasting desease) sida Qaaxada digaagga (TB), Caanowga, CRD iyo gooryaanada.

Addinada digaagga

labada lugood hoos u cadaadi ilaa aad kala baxayso lafaha misigta, ka dib ka rif balaasha kana diir diirka maqaarka, baadh murqaha iyo kala goysyada, dhiig -bax murqaha bowdada lugaha digaagga waxaa sabo cudurka Gumboro, waxaa kaloo fiirisaa adigo hilibka murqaha jeexayo waynanshaha dareen-wadaha ugu dheer jidhka (enlargement of a sciatic nerve), waynanshaha dareen-wadahan waxaa sababo cudurka mareks.

Ubucda digaagga

Ka diir diirka maqaarka digaagga ka dib ka bilaal jeex dhamaadka lafta sakaarka dhanka bidix ilaad gaaraysid bilawga lafta sakarka, haddanna jeex dhanka midig. Dib u jiid lafta sakaarka waxaa ku soo muuqan xubnaha gudaha.

Beerka

Beerku waa xubin baadhista gawrac-kadib muhiim ah, haddii digaaggadu cudur hayo waxaa isbadal ku muuqdo beerka, beerku haddii u leyahay burooyin cad oo cancer ah waa sabab cudurka mareks, waynashaha beerka waxa sabab cudurka Lymphoid leukosis, beerk haddii u yeedho xuub caro kale ama lakab adag oo cad (thick layer of white fibrin) waxa sababa Collibacillosis, beerku haddii u yeesho.

Dhibco cad (Minute white spots) waxa sabab daacuunka shimbiraha, beerku haddii u yeesho finan labeen oo kala ah (creamy colored nodules) waxaa sabab Aspergillosis.

Wadnaha

Dhiig-bax murqaha wadnaha digaagga waxa sababa daacuunka shimbiraha, burooyin cad cad oo cancer hadday wadnaha ku yaalin waxaa sababa cudurka mareks, caabuqa ku dhaco xuubka wad naha (Pericarditis) waxaa sababa Collibacillosis.

Calool yarada

Barar calool yarada digaagga iyo adkanshaha xuub gudaha calool yarada waxaa sababa cudurka Mareks, maqaska yar ku fur gudaha calool yarada hadda ku aragtid dhiig bax xuubka gudaha calool yarada waxa sababa cudurada fayraska gaar ahaan Hargabka shimbiraha, Qoormaroojiyaha iyo cudurka Gumburo.

Ugxaan-galleen

Bararka iyo dhiigbax ugxaan galleenka waxa sababa Qoormaroojiyaha, Hargabka shimbiraha , daacuunka shimbiraha iyo cudurka dhaylinta digaagga. Buro biyoodka ugxaan-gallenka digaagga waxa sabab burukiitada digaagga (IB).

Sambabka

Barar iyo madoobasho sambabka digaagga (Lung congestion) waxa sababa Daacuunka digaagga, finan iyo furuuruc haddii aad ku arktid waxa sababa Aspergillosis.

Xiidmaha

Fiiri oo baadh korka xiidmaha digaagga inaad ku aragtid finaan iyo dhiig bax yar yar kadibna adigo adeegsanayo maqaska yar ku fur gudhaha xiidmaha yar hadaad ku aragtid dhiig bax yar-yar waxaa sababa cudurka Qoormaroojiyaha, waxaa kalo ku arki kartaa gudaha xiidmaha digaagga gooryaan qaan-gaar ah sida Gooryaan wareegsane, Gooryaan maraarale iyo Gooryaan duneed sidoo kale waxa ku arki kartaa dhiig-bax xiidmaha digaagga, dhiig ka buuxsamid xiidhmaha dhexe digaagga (caeca), buufnaanta xiidmaha dhexe (ballooning) Xiidmaha haddii u dhiig xinjiroobay (clotted blood) ku jiro waxa sababa cudurka shuban dhiiga.

Qanjidhka bursa

Bararka iyo aad u yaraanshaha qanjidhka bursa waxa sababa cudurka gumburo, dhiig yarida digaagga iyo cudurka mareks. Ka dib maqaska yar ku fur gudaha qanjidhka bursa hadda ku aragtida dhiig-bax gudaha qanjidhka bursa waxaa sababa cudurka gumburo, hargabka shimbiraha iyo qoormaroojiye.

Afka

Kala qabo afka digaagga eegna gudaha afku inuu leeyahay huuro iyo nabar, ka dib maqaska wayn ku kala jeex dhinaca daanka ilaa aad garaysid hunguriga cad.

Hunguriga cad

Maqaska yar si tartiib ah ugu jeex, furna gudaha hunguriga haddaa ku aragtid dhiig-bax gudaha hunguriga cad waxaa sababa Infectious laryngotracheitis, Qoormaroojiyaha iyo hargabka shimbiraha, waxaa kaloo ku arki kartaad gooryaanka hunguriga (Syngamus trachea) waxaa kalo la yidhaahda Gooryan farageeto.

Maskaxda

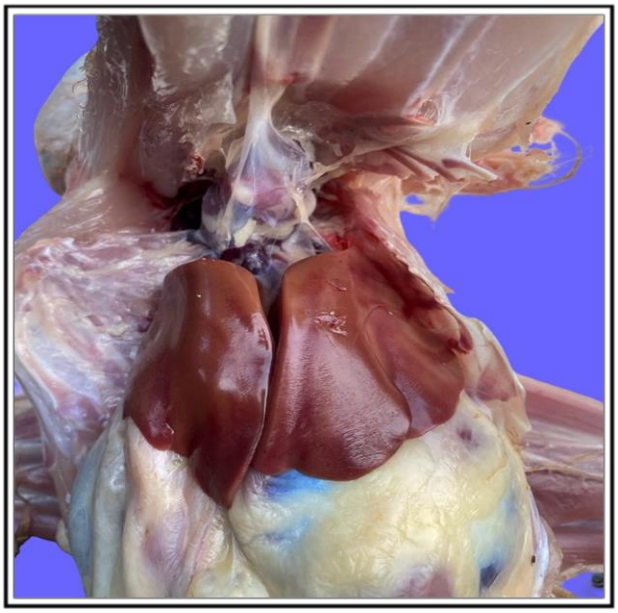
Adigo isticmaalayo maqaska weyn gunta ka jar dhoorka digaagga ka dibna ka diir murqahaa lafta madax, si tartiib ah maqaska yar ugu dulooli si goobo ah ilaa ka fiiqdid lafta ka dib eeg oo baadh haddii aad ku aragtid dhiig-bax maskaxda danbe, waxaa sababa yaraanshaha fitaamiin-E, Qoormaroojiyaha iyo Gariirka Safmarka ah.

Jaan.241**. Post-mortem examination**
Maqaarka digaaga

Jaan.242. **Post-mortem examination**
Lafta sakaarka

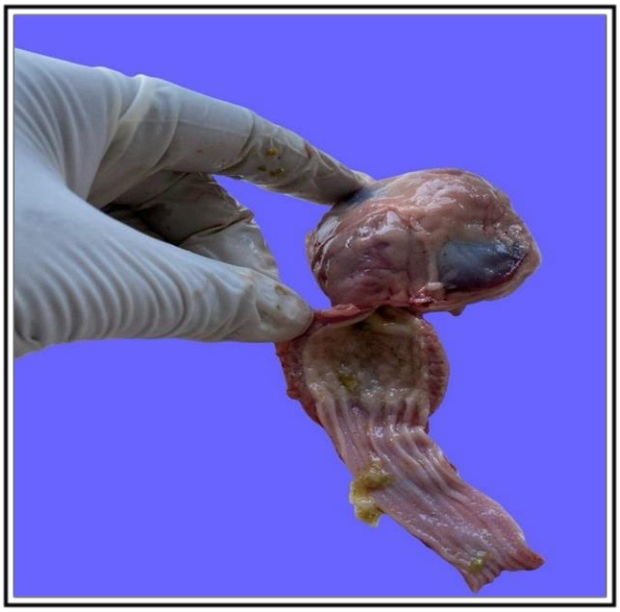
Jaan.243. **Post-mortem examination**
Addinada digaagga

Jaan.244. **Post-mortem examination**
Ubucda digaagga



Jaan.245. **Post-mortem examination**
Beerka digaagga

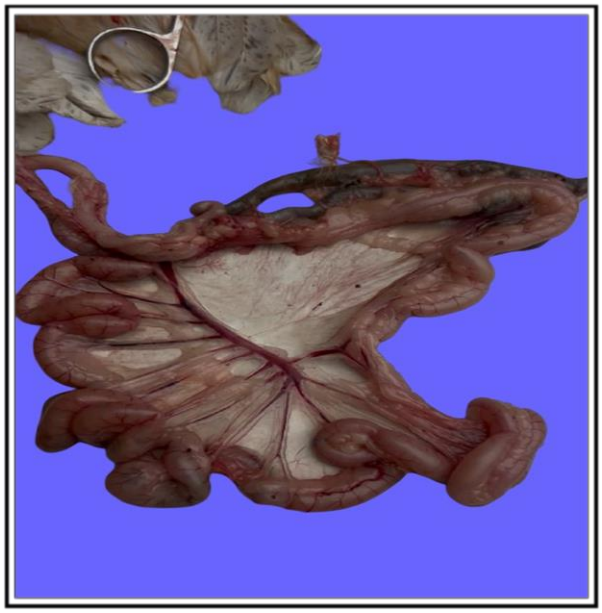
Jaan.246. **Post-mortem examination**
Wadnaha digaagga



Jaan.247. **Post-mortem examination**
Calool yarada digaagga

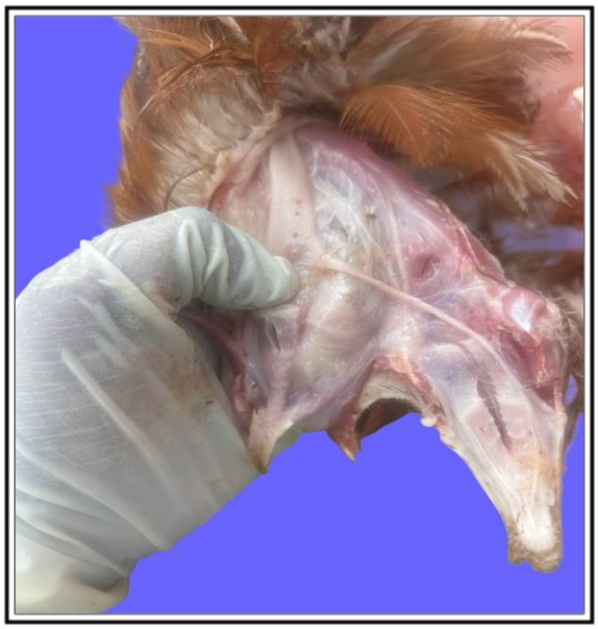
Jaan.248. **Post-mortem examination**
Ugxaan-galleen digaagga

Jaan.249. **Post-mortem examination**
Sambabka digaagga

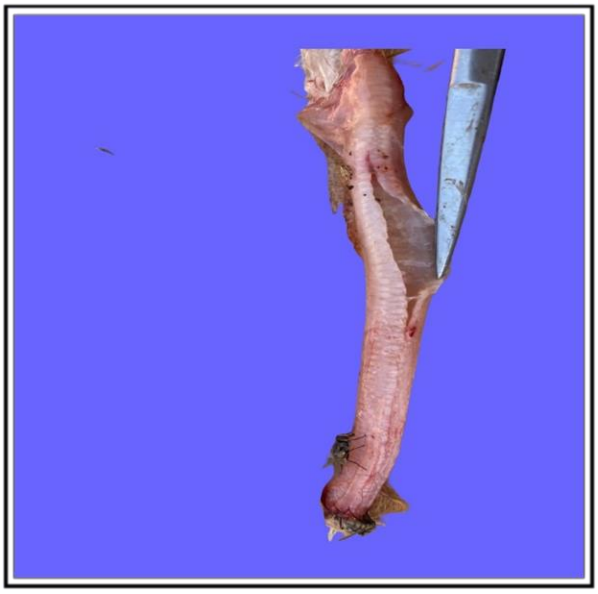


Jaan.250. **Post-mortem examination**
Xiidmaha digaagga

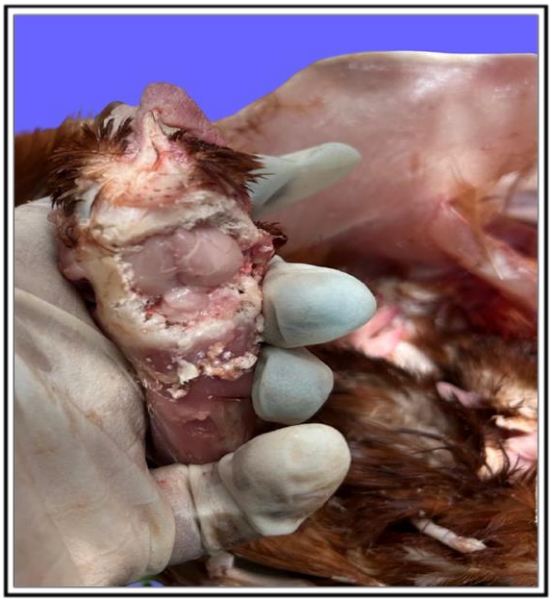
Jaan.251. **Post-mortem examination**
Qanjidhka bursa digaagga



Jaan.252. **Post-mortem examination**
Afka digaagga



Jaan.253. **Post-mortem examination**
Hunguriga cad digaagga



Jaan.254. **Post-mortem examination**
Maskaxda digaagga

XAYNDAAB

Bio-security waa hab looga hortago faafida iyo soo galida ilmo-aragtida cudurada sababo xerada digaagga, waana xakamaynta iyo ka hortagga cudurrada ku dhaca digaagga. Muhiimada xayndaabku uu leeyahay waxa kamid ah ka hortagida ilmo aragtida cudurada sababa sida fayraska, bakteeriyada, funguska iyo gooryaanada in ay ku dhex faafan xeerooyinka digaagga, yareenta dhimashada digaagga, kordhinta waxsoosarka digaagga, ukumaha iyo hilibka.

Biosecurity-gu wuxuu leeyahay Shan qaybood oo waaweyn:

1. Fayo-dhawr

Ku dadaal nadaafada xerada digaagga, maalin kasta saabuun iyo biyo nadiif ah ku dhaqa weelasha biyaha, weelasha cuntada, baaldiyada cuntada lagu soo qaado, kaysaska ukumaha hadday yihiin kuwo ka samaysan caag iyo dhamaan allaabta xerada digaagga.

Ka hor inta xerada digaagga, digaag cusub ku soo xareen ka buufi xerada ilma-aragtida, caydiga, qirinqiirka iyo kudkudeha, marka digaaga ku soo xareynaysid xero digaag hore u deganaan jiray waa inaad xerada digada ka soo gurtaa ka dibna soo xaaqdaa xerada haddii xeradu tahay mid dhulkeeda sibidhsanyahay, ku titir saabuun iyo biyo ama soo dhaq, ka dibna buufi saqafka xerada kuna xiji buufinta gidaaradda ugu danbayntiina buufi sagxada dhulka iyo meelaha cufafka (nest). Waxaa kaloo isticmaali kartaa gubida (heat treatment) ilma-aragtida ka dib waa inaad caws kashkash ah gogoshaa xerada digaagga markaas ka dibna waa inaad buufisaa marlabaad caws kashkashka ah, fayo-dhawrka buufinta xeradu waxay yaraysaa ilma-aragtida sababo cudurada digaagga.

Ha ku tuurin raqda digaagga qashinka, togoga, deegaanada ama meel u dhaw xerada maxaa yeelay raqda waxaa cuni bahalaha sida eyda, dacawada iyo shimbiraha bakhtiga cuno, ilmo aragtidu sababay cudurku waxay fursad u heli inay ku sii faafi deegaanka. Xalku waxa weeye gubida ama duugida ama aasida raqda digaagga dhinta si loo yareeyo faafida ilma-aragtiga sababo cudurada digaagga. Xerada digaagga ee weyn waa inay leedahay meel raqda digaagga lagu gubo.

Ka ilaalinta shimbiraha duur-joogta ah xerada inay soo galaan ka dibna cuntada digaagga la wadaagan, is dhexgalka digaagga iyo shimbiraha duur-joogtu waa halis, shimbiraha duurjoog ah

waxay cudur side u yihiin ilmo-aragti fayrasyo iyo bakteeriya kuwaas oo u gudbiya digaagga cuduro fara badan.

Xakamaynta jiirarka, jiirku waa cudurside waxuuna digaagga u gudbiyaa cuduro farabadan haddaba si aad u xakamaysid jiirarka inay cunaan calafka digaagga waxaa u dhigi kartaa dabin, dabinka koolada si uu jiirku ugu dhago, u dhig meel u dhaw bakhaarka calafka digaagga.

Xakamaynta cayayaanada in ay soo galaan xerada digaagga gaar ahaan kaneecada, dakhsiga iyo dirxi-dhuleedka madamoo ay soore dhexe (intermediate host) ku yihiin ilma aragtida fayraska, bakteeriyada iyo gooryaaanada digaagga ku dhaca.

2. Karantiil

Waligaa digaag cusub ha ku darin xerada digaagga, ma ogin caafimaadka digaagga cusub laga yaaba inuu cudurside yahay, balse haddaad rabtid inaad ku dartid karantiil digaagga cusub muddo 3 ila 4 todobaad, muddadaas dhexdeeda ka baar cuduradda iyo dulinada dibada sida injirta, qinqiirka iyo shilinta. Indho indhee maalin kasta digaagga kana soo dhex saar mid xanuunsan karantiilna, tani waxa yaraysaa faafida ilma-aragtida cudurada sababa. Ha isku dhex darin digaag kala da'a ah ama digaagg kala jaad ah yani kala nooc ah.

3. Xakamaynta socodka

U samee afaafka hore ama meesha laga soo galayo xerada digaagga barkad yar (footbaths) oo jeermis dile ku shibtid si marka shaqaalaha iyo qofkasta oo xerada galiyo kabaha uu u dhexgaliyo, tani waxay yaraynaysaa in xerada digaagga ilma-aragtid soo gasho. Waxaa kaloo u samaysaa kabo iyo dhar u gaar ah oo lagu galo xerada digaagga.

Ha u oggolaan xerada digaagga inuu dhexgalo qofka aan ahayn shaqaalaha xerada, ha u ogaalaan dadka iska soo booqanayo digaagga gaar ahaan dadka kale ee leh xero digaagg madaamo yihiin gudbiyaal germis, waxay ilmo-araga ka soo qaadi karaan xeradooda waxayna keeni karaan xeradaada. Ka digtoonow hana la wadaagin allaab xeryaha kale ee digaaggadaha lagu dhaqdo siiba meshiinka -afka looga jaro digaagga iyo keesaska ukunta. Raac habka 'all in -all out'. Taaso macnaheedu yahay waa in digaaga isku da'ah hal mar xerada la wada keenaa, hal marna laga wada saaraa.

4. Yareenta walwalka digaagga

Digaaggu markay walwalaan waxay u nuglaadaan in unugyada difaaca jirku hoos udhacaan taasoo ilma-aragtuna ka faaiidaystaan inay ku koraan, cudurna digaagga ku sababaan. Haddaba waxaad ku yareenyn kartaa walwalka digaagga siinta calafka isku dheelitiran iyo biyo nadiif ah, yareenta ciriiriga xerada digaagga, siinta hawo ku filan sidoo kale digada digaagga waa in ay markasta qalalnaato oo xerada qoyaan loo diidaa.

5. Tallaal

Tallaalku waa ilma-aragti ama sunta ilma-aragti oo lagu diyaariyo sheybaarka, looguna talagalay in lagu xoojiyo difaaca jirka digaagga si looga hortago cudur gaar ah. Inta badan cudurada digaagga ee fayrasku keeno ma laha daawo sida uga haboon ee looga hortago waa talalka, talalkana waxaa kaliya oo la siiyaa digaagga cudurka u nugul ama deegaanada cudurka ka dilaaco si safmar ah.

1. Jadwalka Tallaalada Aasaasiga ah ee Digaaggadaha ee Deegaanka Soomaalida

Tiro	Da'da digaagga	Nooco tallaalka	Habka loo tallaalo	Faallo
1	Maalinta ……....1	Mareks	Kor dur	
2	Maalinta ……3	NCD/HB1/	Indhaha lagu dhibciyaa	
3	Maalinta ….....14-18	Gumboro	Indhaha lagu dhibciyaa	
4	Maalinta…….21-25	Gumboro	Indhaha lagu dhibciyaa	
5	Maalinta……...…27	NCD/Lasota/	Biyahaa loogu daraa	
6	Maalinta……...45	Fowl typhoid	Kor dur	
7	Maalinta……...63	NCD/Lasota/	Biyahaa looga daraa	
8	Maalinta……..72	Fowl pox	Garabka looga duraa	
9	Maalinta ……..…90	Fowl typhoid	Kor dur	
10	Maalinta ……....112	NCD/Lasota/	Biyahaa loogu daraa	
11	*Todobaadka……28	"	"	
12	* Todobaadka……...40	"	"	
13	* Todobaadka ……. 52	"	"	
14	* Todobaadka ……..64	"	"	
15	* Todobaadka……...76	"	"	
16	* Todobaadka ……..88	"	"	

Ogow * Kadib maalinta 112, 12 todobaad kasta ka dib waxaad siini NCD/Lasota/.

Digaag soomaali

Waa digaaga asal dhalad ah ama waa digaag wadani u ah deegaanada soomaalida waxuuna adkaysi u leeyahay cudurada, cimilada iyo jawiga deegaanada soomaalida, uma nugula cudurada digaagga, ukumaha ay dhalaan waa kuwa yar yar oo cadaan ah wayna ka faa'iido badanyihiin ukumaha digaagadaha kale dhalaan. Nasiib daro Waxsoosaarkooda ma ah mid laga ganacsan karo sabaabtoo ah digaaga wadaniga ah waxaa dhaqdo ama xanaanaysto inta badan kurayda da'da u dhaxayso 7-15 jir marmar dhif ahna waxaa dhaqdo digaaga wadaniga haweenka. Sidoo kale digaagan tarankoodu aad buu hooseeyaa, mahelaan taalaal joogta ah Waxay digaagan u baahanyihiin genetic improvement (hidde sidahooda oo la hormariyo) si kor loogu qaado waxsoosaarkooda loogana faa'iidaysto adkeysigooda cudurada.

Afarta jaad ama nooc ee digaagga asal dhaladka somalida

1.SHUGURI

2. WADANI

3. SHINAAWI

4.CAGO BUL BUL

Magacyada digaaggaha wadaniga ah

1. Digaagada madow

2. Diiq madow

3. Cado

4. Caynosh

5. Dhiin dhiin

6. Giir giir

7. Dhabar madow

8. Dhabar buni

9. Shuguriyad

10. shuguri

11. kur shaxan

12. Diiq cas

13. Buniya

14. Tiix

15. Cawlan

16. Dhabar daah

17. Boor

18. Car -Car

19. Bar-Bar

20. Hurdi

21.Sharaxan

22. Qoor dahab

23. Shinaawi

24. Bar dahab

Noocyada dhoorka digaagga

1. **Single comb**
   Dhoor-taag

2. **Pea comb**
   Dhoor-jiif

3. **Cushion comb**
   Rudcane

4. **Strawberry comb**
   Jarane

5. **Rose comb**
   Dhoor-waran

6. C**rested chicken**
   Guudlay

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EREY BIXIN

English	Af-Soomaali
Abdomen	Ubuc
Abscess	Maal
Adult	Qaan-Gaar
Air Sac	Kiish Haweed
Albumen	Xab
Anemia	Dhiig-Yaraan
Anti	Lid
Argas Persicus	Kud Kudeha Digaagga
Artery	Halbawlaha
Artificial Insemination	Gacan ku Rimis
Ascaridia Galli	Gooryaan Wareegsane Digaagga
Ascites	Ubuc-Biyood
Ataxia	Dhac-Dhac
Avian Candidiasis	Cabeebka Shimbiraha
Avian Encephalomyelitis	Gariirka Safmarka Ah
Avian Influenza	Hargabka Shimbiraha
Avian Lice	Huunyo Ama Injirta Shimbiraha
Avian Tuberculosis	Qaaxada Shimbiraha
Backyard Chickens	Digaagadaha Wadaniga
Bedbug	Tukhaan
Beetle	Geesoole
Biosecurity	Xayndaab
Blind	Indho Beel

Body Cavity	Moqor Jidheed
Bone	Laf
Botulism	Qoorjabiye ama dhabarjabiye
Breast Bone	Lafta Sakaarka
Broilers	Digaagdaha Dheylada Ah
Bumble Foot	Cago Barar
Caecal Coccidiosis	Shuban Dhiiga Xiidmaha Dhexe
Cannibalism	Is-Cunka Digaagga
Capillariasis	Gooryaan Duneed
Capon	Doore
Carrier	Cudur-Side
Cataracts	Caad
Cestode (Tapeworm)	Gooryaan Mararaalaha
Chick	Jiiq-Jiiqle
Chromosome	Hiddo Side
Chronic	Daba-Dheeraada
Class	Gacal
Clot	Xinjir
Clotted Blood	Dhiig Xinjiroobay
Coccidiosis	Shuban Dhiiga
Cock	Diiq
Cockerel	Qaan
Collibacillosis	Caanoow
Colon	Malawad
Comb	Dhoor
Coughing	Qufac
Crop	Kiish

Culling	Xero Waydaarin Ama Xero Ka Saarid
Debeaking	Afka Jarida Digaagga
Dehydration	Fuuq-Bax
Depression	Niyad Jab
Dermatophytosis	Cambaarta Digaagga
Deworming	Gooryaan-Dilid
Diaphragm	Bog
Differential Diagnosis	Cudurada Is Shabahaan
Disease	Cudur
Duck	Boolanboolada
Duodenum	Ganac
Dust Bath	Gelgelin
Earth Worms	Gooryaan Dhuleed
Echidnophaga Gallinacean	Qirinqiir
Ectoparasite	Dulin Dibadeed
Egg	Ugxaan
Egg Tray	Kaysaska Ukumaha
Egg Drop Syndrome	Cudurka Dhiciska Ukumaha
Egg-Bound Condition	Ukun-Raac
Emaciation	Weyd
Energy	Tamar
Excretion	Qashinsaar
Family	Bah
Fat	Dufan
Fatty Liver	Beer Subag
Feaces	Digo
Feather	Baal

Feather Follicles	Toobooyinka Baalasha
Feeding	Quudin
Flagella	Jeedaal
Flea	Tagfi Ama Boodo
Fluid	Dareere
Fowl Cholera	Daacuunka Shimbiraha
Fowl Pox	Furuqa Digaagga
Fowl Typhoid	Tiifowga Shimbiraha
Gasp	Hiinraag
Genus	Duul
Gizzard	Midxin
Granulomas	Furuurucyo Cadaad
Growth	Koriimo
Guidelines	Hab-Raac
Hackles	Daliig
Haemmorrhages	Dhiig-Bax
Heat Stroke	Faaliga Kulaylka
Heterakiasis	Gooryaanka Xiidmaha Dhexe
Hosts	Soore
Huddle	Isku-Soo Urura
Hybrid	Iska Dhal
Hygiene	Nadafaada
Immunity	Difaaca-Jirka
Infectious Bronchitis	Burukiitada Digaagga
Infectious Coryza	Ilgoof
Inhalation	Neefqaadasho
Inheritance	Dhaxaltooyo

Injection	Durid Ama Muditaan
Intermediate Hosts	Soore Dhexe
Internal Parasites	Caal
Intestinal Blockade	Xiidmo Xiran
Intestinal Coccidiosis	Shuban Dhiiga Xiidmaha
Isolation	Karantiimeyn ama gooni usaaris
Joint	Xagal
Joints	Kalagoysyada
Kingdom	Boqortooyo
Lameness	Dutin
Large Intestine	Xiidmaha Weyn
Larvae	Caydi
Life Cycle	Meerto Nooleed
Litter	Kashkaash
Liver	Beer
Mask	Af-Saab
Mating	Saarasho
Microscope	Weynaysada
Mite	Dhamiijo
Mold	Caaryo
Morbidity	Heerka Cudurka
Mortality Rate	Heerka Dhimashada
Mosquito	Kaneeco
Mucosa Membrane	Xuubka Axalayda
Necrotic Enteritis	Xiidmo Go’o Digaagga
Nest	Cush
Newcastle Disease	Qoormaroojiye

Nit	Qindhicil
Nymph	Koronkor
Obesity	Cayil
Ointment	Boomato
Order	Dir
Ovaries	Ogxaan Sidaha
Overcrowding	Ciriiri
Oviduct	Ugxan-Galleen
Ovum	Ugxaan-Side
Panting	Hiraan Hir
Paralysis	Qalal
Pendulous Crop	Kiish Walhad
Pericardium	Xuubka Sare Wadnaha
Periorbital Sinuses	Xamil
Pharynx	Dalqada
Phylum	Qayb
Pigeon	Xamaamka (Bedaliga)
Post-Mortem Examination	Baaritaanka Gawrac-Ka Dib
Proglottid	Maraaro
Proventriculus	Calool-Yar
Pullet	Qaymad
Pulse	Garaaca Wadnaha
Pupa	Buulay
Pus	Malax
Ribs	Feedho
Saliva	Candhuuf
Sample	Muunad

Scaly Leg Disease	Qaranjo
Screening Test	Baaritaan Tijaabeed
Simple Comb	Dhoor Tag
Skin	Dub Ama Maqaar
Skin Scraping	Xoqa Maqarka
Small Intestine	Xiidmaha Yar Yar
Snails	Xaaxeeyada
Spent Hen	Digaagad Xafashtay
Spleen	Beer-Yar
Spurs	Cidiyo Xaraan
Stress	Walbahaarka
Tentative Diagnosis	Baaritaan Qiyaaseedka
Trachea	Hunguriga Cad
Trichomoniasis	Biijada Shimbiraha
Universal Bottle	Tawaad
Vent	Dabada Digaaga
Vitamin E Deficiency	Yaraanta Fiitamiin-E
Wattle	Macal Ama Koolmo
Wild Birds	Shimbiraha Duurjoogta Ah
Zygote	Bacrin

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CUDURRADA DIGAAGGA

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----Dr. Yaxye Y. Xasan

D. Pharma, DVM, M.Sc. (OHTID), M.Sc. (Botany), Dipl. Poultry farming

Buugga cudurrada digaagga waxa aan xogtiisa ururinayey oon qorayay muddo shan sanno ah waxuuna ka koobanyahay 288 sawir oo dhamaantood anigu qaaday, buuggu waxuu si la fahmi karo uga hadlayaa cudurrada digaagga sida ay ku faafan, ilmo aragtida sababo cudurrada, calaamadaha cudurrada digaagga, baadhista cudurrada digaagga gaar ahaan wuxuu si faahfaahsan u sharaxayaa baadhista gowrac-kadib, daawayenta cudurrada digaagga iyo sida looga hortago cudurrada digaagga.